B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Morarji Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Morarji Road Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO 259 BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Ballard Estate, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,650
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,161
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,441
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 64, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,272
1926 14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
4th ,,	BARALA	Buseh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
6th ,,	VARELA	Buseh via Karachi
7th Nov.	CHARLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th Nov.	KAROA	Suez & Continent.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	9973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6848	15th Nov.	25th ,, ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. [illegible] Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BorneoMaru	T. Motoshige	5,863	28 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov	24 Nov
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,365	22 Dec.	12 Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7 c

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is 'INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager. Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

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THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W HILL Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL
CONCESSIONRATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED at Parel, TUTOR for Cambridge Senior Mathematics, French. Write, "Kumar", 5, Dalal Street.
A R2076

WANTED—One HINDU for Gujarathi Accountant and English Correspondence and typeknowing, preference to Motor Salesman. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R2080

WANTED—A well-versed in English, Gujrati and Urdi to supervise a Sooni Mohamedan Orphanage. Pay according to qualification. Only Sooni Mohamedan should apply to Box No. 1049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2067

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (B) Rawalpindi.
T S.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Expert TYPIST seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT, six years' experience in large Mercantile firm, speedy and accurate. Good references. Apply Box No. 1053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2081

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Small OFFICES at moderate rents in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C 24366

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, small, large facing Road, Yacht Club, and Garages whole or part in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For particulars, terms, apply WITHIN.
C R2075.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PROFESSION.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station Meroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P. R1944

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2043

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SPARE TIME EMPLOYMENT.—Extremely easy grand money-making American novel plans (wonder money making book). Males and females both can work. Hasten. Price Re. 1/4. MAIL ORDER SUPPLIER, Dholpur.
L R2073

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 4,000/- on a complete Flour Mill in working order and immoveable property, valued at Rs 8,000/-. Amount returnable by monthly instalment of Rs. 200/- with interest at 12 per cent per annum. Sound and profitable investment. Apply Box No. 1052 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2079.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,500/- on property. For further particulars apply Box No. 1051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

OILS LUBRICATING, suitable for (1) Ice plants, (2) Typewriters, (3) Running Parts of Machinery used in the open, can be inspected at the Supply Depot, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, any day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.), Sundays and holidays excepted. Quotations to be sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Supplies, Bombay Castle, per 4 gallons. Quantity purchasable—multiples of 4 gallons.
L. V. HOLMES,
Captain,
Officer i/c, Supplies, Bombay.
C24361

NOTICE.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 101/6 for 100 Ordinary Shares Nos. 43875 to 43974, standing in the name of Tulseydas Mornjee Vora, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the same, should be registered with the Company at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise duplicate will be issued to the undersigned who have applied for the same.
T. M. VORA.
R2074

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of CLERK. Only first class Matriculates or under-graduates need apply to the DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, Telegraphs, Ahmedabad Division, Ahmedabad, with copies of testimonials in own handwriting. 24370

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

FOR the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Department of the Federated Malay States Railways, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, pay Dols. 1,800 per annum, plus such temporary allowance as may be in force from time to time in accordance with circulars issued by the Federal Secretariat for the first year on probation and if services retained annual increments of Dols. 120 to Dols. 2,280 per annum. Eligible for the pensionable establishment on completing 15 years' approved service, under the Technical Subordinate Scheme.

2. Applicants must have received training as a Mechanical Draftsman in a Loco. Carriage and Wagon Department; preference will be given to those having received training especially in Railway Carriage and Wagon work.

3. Age not to exceed 35. Applications with detailed statements of career with dates and copies of certificates to be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS, Sentul, Selangor.

4. Proof of nationality preferably by birth certificate is essential.

5. Appointment subject to Medical Examination in the Federated Malay States.

6. No free passage, but steamer fare 2nd class India to Penang will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service.
C 24367

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1344 of 1923.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDULLA AHMED SATAR and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1924, and the order dated 26th February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Manmalla Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3852, New Survey 1/1389 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 548 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Dhondu Bhikaji Borary on or towards the North by a foot-path, on or towards the west by a public passage and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4037 and 4038 and Street Nos. 398 and 399 being the premises described in the Second Schedule annexed to the Decree in the above mentioned suit, dated the 4th day of August, 1924, and delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the Office of Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24206.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai HAFOOBAI, widow of Mahomed Jacob, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

ESMAIL MAHOMED JACOB, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the sons of the deceased, residing at Attar Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 21st day of October, 1925.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
24371

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of old steel, wire rope, cabooses, coal barge, galley gear, old lead; 112 steel barrels; tanks; packing cases, scrap iron, rubber, troop stores, paint and varnish, boiler tubes and retarders, shaft, empty oil casks, empty paint and soda casks, drums, kegs, ghee and K. oil tins, life jackets, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of a very valuable immoveable Property consisting of one Bungalow and other Buildings and Stable situate at Bellasis Road, opposite Alexandra Cinema, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by the Consent Order dated 9th day of March, 1925, made in High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1924, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another Consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed together with the bungalow, outhouses, servants' quarters and stable standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,616 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 462, 331, 179 and 157, 158, 330 and 331, and New Nos. 13696, 13850 and 13666 and 13848. Old Survey Nos. 3/254, 244, and 257, and New Survey Nos. 3573 and 2A/3566, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 227 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3333-3343 and Street Nos. 229, 231, 1 to 9 and 233 and which said premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Shaik Abdul Wahed Mishari, on or towards the East by the Municipal Maternity Home, on or towards the West by the property of Ruttonjee Burjorjee Patel and on or towards the South by the Bellasis Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The property consists of two buildings in the frontage which could be used as shops or showrooms, a large well built one-storeyed bungalow, another one-storeyed bungalow, several stables and tenements for servants; and attention of Capitalists and Investors in Properties is drawn to the sale as the building is capable of further development and yielding good returns.

The said premises are open for inspection. The property may be sold by private offer before the day of auction, and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., or at the undersigned.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room by order of the Bank concerned:—

1 case 18 press plates, rolled steel for Anglo American Presses, cwt. 17-3-0; 1 truss 2 Rolls white wool press cloth 12in., 204 yards, 489 lbs. (suitable for Oil Mills).

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Salemahomed and Co.:—

A S (3982) & Co.—No. 1: ex s.s. Circassia 1 Case 12 Pieces Fancy All Wool Worsteds English. 54in. x 377 yards.

By order of the shippers and party concerned:—3 bales secondhand Lady's jackets and 2 bales secondhand Lady's ulsters, 4 bales secondhand army blankets.

On account of the parties concerned:—A lot of leather belting, pullers, shafting, steam cock, etc., 65 pieces zinc bath tubs; 4 sewing machines, a lot of Lady's under wears, 1 soda water making machine, 1 Pianola.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co.'s
Film
SATI
SARDARBA
Daily 5.-7,-9,-11.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
WARNER BROS. CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
Present
WESLEY BARRY
IN
"RAGS TO RICHES"
"RAGS TO RICHES"
An intensely Real and Human Story Filled with Romance, Pathos and Laughter.
"FELIX LENDS A HAND"
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM
WONDERFUL FILM !!!
SATI-SIMANTINI
A Super Social Production of Laxmi Pictures Co.,
will be Screened from to-day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH A THEATRE CALLED THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE, SITUATED AT GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Esufalli Mahomedbhai Lotia and the surviving Mortgagor Hassonally Ebrahimjee Ghadialee, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1919, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee of the other part and also by an Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 6th day of August, 1920 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Alibhoy Abdulhoosein Kikabhoy and others of the other part.

All that piece of Foras tenure (but now redeemed) admeasuring about 2,914 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 182,183 and 184 New No. 13699, Old Survey Nos. 184-185 and New Survey No. 6989 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 124 of Tardeo Division together with the messuage tenement or Theatre called "The New Imperial Theatre," standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3976, 3977, 3978, 3979 at 3984 E, Ward No. 2321, 2322, 2323 at 2328, Street No. 1, 275, 2, 3 at 8 and all which premises are situate at the Northern side of Grant Road and are bounded on the East by the property formerly of Babaji Kashinath but now of Ruttonsey Mooljee, on the West partly by the property of Manchubhai Balgovindas partly by the property formerly of Harivallabhdas Balgovindas but now of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Burjorjee Rustomjee Reporter, partly by the property of Anandjee Bhivanjee Kaikanee and partly by the property formerly of Madhowjee Ghellabhai Ghaswalla but now of the Mortgagors, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckjee Petit and on or towards the South partly by the said Grant Road and partly by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Peerbhoy Fancy and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 2.

A further drop of 32 to 42 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on South and general selling and on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 26 points down. The decline was due to general selling.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable D/- 31st October from their Liverpool firm:—

"Think market is a sale on all advances."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nodden & Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"Market still acts caugested. Further correction in technical position is likely."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 31st ultimo (2-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Although market may go temporarily lower prefer bull side present level."

In consequence of a further moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 4½ lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 374½. At the openings Europe and Japan Exporters were free buyers and the prices jumped to Rs. 479/-. On Bazar operators selling the market eased to Rs. 377½, but again improved to Rs. 379½ on general buying, and closed at Rs. 378/-. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 370/- and advancing to Rs. 380/- closed steady at Rs. 379½. Commission Houses were sellers of Oomra and buyers for Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 352/- and gradually improved to Rs. 355 1/2 on prominent shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 353 1/2 on general selling. Whilst Whilst oomra March opened at Rs. 355/- and advanced to Rs. 357 1/2 on brokers and shoffs buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused the values to recede to Rs. 355 1/2 at which rate the market closed. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 307 1/2 and Rs. 310/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 3 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	379½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	309
Fully Good Bengal March	312
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	355½
Fine Oomra March	357½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bomba, Nov. 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	379
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	308
Fully Good Bengal March	310
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	354
Fine Oomra March	356

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	330	318
Bengal F.G.M.G.	320	307
Sindh-Punjab FineM.G.	330	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	320	.....
Punjab-Americans M G.	.....	400
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	370	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	380
Yootmal Fine M.G	.....	370
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	370
Dhamanggon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	340	365
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	365
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	357
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	350
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	335
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Mirzi M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/450	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Novem 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Oct. 1925:—

Cotton	1583 Bales
Wheat	4024 Cwts.
Linseed	1243 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	1790 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	14541 ,,
Castorseed	7803 ,,
Rice	2622 ,,
Myrabollams	2039 ,,
Cottonseed	2808 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3957 ,,
Juwar	735 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	9 ,,
Bajri	640 ,,
Coal	4283 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	360	4,950	2,491
Central India	—	7,991	293
Barsi and Nagar	223	1,205	2,805
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	383
Berar	—	4,273	4,052
Central Provinces	63	2,017	1,642
Total Oomras	652	20,633	11,666
Dholera	253	6,457	1,385
N.W. Provinces	109	12,630	171
Kaiputana	5	1,729	111
Sind-Punjab	302	65,62	6,596
Broach	—	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	21	11,576	4,588
Westerns-Northerns	39	5,217	2,260
Cosonada	—	1,268	750
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,214	3,563
Persian	39	891	646
American	—	18	—
Egyptian and African	—	18,933	14,434
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	2,047
Total	1,583	92,151	51,547

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales 31-10-25	1st Sept. to 29th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,394	60,514	20,148
Japan & China	2,820	43,441	1,03,484
Coast Ports	—	3,843	9,652
Up-country by Rail	—	1,136	2,902
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	8,745	4,681
Total	3,954	1,17,743	1,31,737

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Khadi.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	14	6
Jamshed	,,	0	14	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	6
Hindustan	,,	1	4	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	4	9
Phoenix	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	2	3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	10	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	5	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	4	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	14	2	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	3	6
Textile	,,	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	8	0

MONEY MARKKT.

EXCHANGE QUOATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 842.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 907.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 892.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 115.13
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 122,00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady-dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	840
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	163½
Shanghai	218½
Japan	112¼
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9
Bar Gold ready 21-2-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/5.

London, Oct. 31.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 32/10.
Silver forward d. 32-6-0.

TONE OF SILVER—
China sold. India boght to cover sales. Market not overstrong.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 31.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 1/2

METAL.

London, Oct. 31.

Tin Block 286 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
October/November sellers £19 7/8
April/May sellers £19 1/8
Tone:—Steadily held demand quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
November/December sellers 36/10 1/2
January/April paid 36/9

TRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 31.

Stockholm	18.10
Christiania Oslo	22.73
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.13
Belgium	106.85
Athens	370.50

Cuban Sugar October sellers 10.

New York, Oct. 31.

Demand Bills 4.84.12

London, Oct. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris 115.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.34 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 122.62
EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CEN.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	8	0
Panchteka joint		26	12	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead Country		26	4	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	9
Do.	No. 20½	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Satgna	No. 12½	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	3
Light-house	No. 6½	0	10	0
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	0
Do	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Do.	No. 20	0	15	6
Do	No. 32	1	2	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 108-12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Silchar.—On Saturday morning 90 coolies of Harsing Tea Garden, 12 miles from Silchar arrived here, demanded better treatment and more pay, and refused to return until their grievances were redressed. It is understood that about 500 coolies have struck work during the past three days.—A. P.

Patna.—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Behar and Orissa, accompanied by Lady Wheeler, Mr. J. D. Sifton, Chief Secretary and Captain Edgcome, Private Secretary arrived at Patna on Sunday morning by a special train for the cold weather stay.—A. P.

The Konkan Muslim Education Conference is to be held in the last week of the current month, November, at Ratnagiri under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Dehalvi, Minister of Excise and Forest, Bombay Presidency. A representative strong reception committee has been formed, and the joint Secretaries Messrs. Khanasaheb Ahmed Saheb and Abdul Kader Murtusa who are at present in Bombay collecting donations for the conference, have succeeded, in collecting Rs. 2228-8-0, in Bombay, out of which amount Rs. 1575 have been contributed by Rajapuri Muslims alone.—A. P.

Weakening Agonising PILES!

Only those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasures, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and periods of acute agony.

That grand herbal healer ZAM-BUK is unequalled for its power to end the pain, bleeding, swelling and inflammation associated with piles. Zam-Buk not only soothes, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer, but it cures permanently. Lose no time in giving this world-famed 'balm a thorough trial.!

Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

ZAM-BUK, purely herbal and guaranteed free from all animal fat, is obtainable at Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (family size) of medicine dealers everywhere.

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I.Z. 521

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

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THE PACKED COMMISSION.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay

WILL BE HELD AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6 p. m. (S. T.) TO-DAY

To Protest Against the Composition of Currency Commission

WHY YOU MUST ATTEND THE MEETING

BECAUSE:

I. **The Commission is a packed Commission.**
II. **It will register a policy injurious to India.**
III. **It does not represent India's interests.**
IV. **Its composition is a defiance of Public Opinion.**

Mr. M. A. JINNAH will Preside at the Meeting

Among the Speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai and Purshottam T. Merchant

TOKYO LETTER.

CHINA IN TRAVAIL.

THE HAND OF NEMESIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Aug. 31.

Unbridled cupidity has the reputation of being its own nemesis "Nemesis," said George Eliot, "is lame, but she is of colossal stature, like the Gods; and sometimes while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left hand and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim totters under the dire clutch."

In China, to-day, it looks as if the invisible hand of Nemesis is at work with vigour and strength. The movement which had been gathering momentum over the years has burst like a clap of thunder. Consequently, the events in that Flowery Kingdom are now assuming more and more a gigantic character. The Chinese are far from being militant, but they are proud, with a strong streak of self-respect running through the warp and woof of the entire nation. Their pride of race, born out of their centuries-old culture, is still intact although they are weak in the military sense of the word, and have often been made to submit to the bullying, personal as well as national of every Tom, Dick, and Harry belonging to any of the well-armed nations of the world. "John Chinaman," as the development of moving historical forces has fully demonstrated, stands by his people in time of distress. He is at his best when it comes to backing a strike or a boycott against the foreign exploiters who are paralysing the Government of his country and sucking the blood of his own kith and kin

TABLES TURNED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The brutalities, which followed the recent disturbances in China have failed miserably to achieve the desired ends. They have rather welded the Chinese more firmly together than intimidated them into submission. The display of armoured cars, guns and cannons or the shooting to death of innocent Chinese youths, have resulted only in turning the tables against the foreign imperialist who wanted to stem the tide of Chinese patriotism by force and violence. Since and before the crash of the Manchu regime, the Chinese have incessantly been subjected to the worst forms of humiliation which human ingenuity could devise. Above all, they have been and are being made to pay for the chains with which they are bound hand and foot It is not difficult to find out that the Chinaman feels very keenly the pique of humiliation and the wreckage of all his hopes to win the rights which are his, to take the place of an equal among equals. In short, he could not also forget that a web of unfortunate circumstances was fast closing round him.

Where the pressure is the most powerful the reaction is the greatest. Young China has bided its time and waited for its opportunity. It was slow in coming but has nevertheless come, at last. The goddess, Nemesis, has not been at work in vain. The predatory character of the imperialist nations in China had reached a point where it was bound to react. It is nothing short of a miracle to realise that the Chinese people, from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest, are to-day putting forth their best efforts in one common endeavour to free themselves from the foreign yokes that are bruising their necks. China, till yesterday, was in the category of those nations which must be "kept in their places." To-day, she receives a much different treatment. The most familiar demands for indemnities and apologies have, very curiously, not yet entered the realms of discussion. On the other hand, there is an all-round desire to pacify her with concessions if the honeyed words alone are found inadequate to appease her with a sop. The concessions mean simply the loosening of iron chains round her body, yet it is with great reluctance that some sort of serious attention has been forced to be paid to this generous proposal.

CHRISTIANITY AND OPIUM.

Mr. Tang Shin She, a Chinese publicist believes: "The weapons of the imperialists in China, apart from the one-sided treaties, are *Christianity and Opium*. By means of the unjust treaties they suppress the Chinese people economically and politically; with Christianity they stupify the minds of the Chinese, with opium they poison their bodies." The truth of this dictum ought to be an open secret to anyone who has taken some interest in Chinese affairs. By virtue of the one-sided treaties the Chinese are reduced to the level of serfs. They are not masters in their own house, and are not in a position to regulate their domestic affairs as best as their national interests demand. Practically all the valuable assets of the nation are hypothecated to the foreign capitalists. The various governments at Peking, supported mostly by foreign gold and bayonets, have come and gone in rapid succession, They are mostly kept busy with the paying of foreign indemnities interest on foreign loans, and a host of other claims on China's revenues. And if, by some twist of fate a really patriotic government has ever been able to instal itself at Peking, it could not enjoy a long lease of life. The most abominable devices are resorted to in order to bring about the early downfall of such a government.

As to "Christianity" the blood of two preachers of the Gospel only cost China the seizure of a very large slice of territory in the Shantung province and enormous amounts of gold. The foreign missionary to-day has established an important stronghold for himself in every nook and corner of the country. There are good souls among them who are inspired by really sincere motives, while a majority are there to draw fat salaries and make the best use of funds supplied to them by the capitalists in their home lands whose interests they are expected to serve, directly or indirectly. The opium dope too is being well supplied to the ignorant Chinese masses, Extra-territoriality on Chinese soil helps many a foreigner to ply his illicit trade. There are powerful rings backed by capital, brains and guns which are involved in opium deals amounting to millions of dollars annually. So long as India is made to grow an overabundance of the dope, it must be dumped in China, whether by fair means or foul. The problem of supply and demand is bound to regulate the distribution of this poisonous drug and direct it to channels where habits for its consumption were once created at great expense.

WANTED STABLE GOVERNMENT.

These national menaces can easily be got rid of if China can have a stable government free from foreign trammels. But the Powers loath to see China have a government quite independent of their influences. They proclaim with all the emphasis at their command that the one-sided treaties could be altered if a powerful Chinese government would inspire confidence by establishing order, guarantee the vested interests and the safety of the lives of foreigners as if such guarantees were of much more value and importance than the liberties of four hundred millions of human beings. Notwithstanding this blowing of trumpets, no devices, however mean they be, might be, are spared to frustrate the coming into power of a desirable regime at Peking. A "strong man" is fished out every now and then, and placed on the gadi. He holds office so long as he cares to squander his country's resources for the benefit of his foreign masters or satisfy their insatiable hunger for concessions. The loudest cry for order in China emanates always from the parties whose business it is to sow seeds of disunion with relentless efforts.

Let us quote Mr. Karahan, the Russian Ambassador at Peking, whose comments on this burning problem of the day must be very unpleasant and irksome to the hypocrites who pose as China's friends. Before a large gathering of Chinese, Japanese and foreigners of all other nationalities enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, a member of the Japanese Diet, Mr Karahan gave vent to his views in the following vein:—"To set one's house in order is, of course, a good thing and necessary thing. But how is one to do it if one is not the master or rather not the full and only master of one's own house? If China is left to herself I am sure the China people will establish the necessary order at home, an order which may eventually not be to the liking of all of us. But it will no doubt be such a kind of order as will be to the liking of the Chinese people themselves. But there can not be the order such as is desired while there exist the unequal treaties." Mr. Leon Trotsky opines:—"The Chinese house belongs to the Chinese. No one has a right to enter this house without knocking at the door. The owner has the right to admit none but friends and to refuse entrance to those whom he considers his enemies." China must have her lost rights and privileges returned to her willingly or continue the struggle to wrest them by force and passive resistance. There lies a difficult path of struggle for her. Nevertheless, she is sure to stand the test and come out of the conflict with flying colours.

A SINISTER MOVEMENT.

There is a sinister movement on foot, engineered by certain interested parties to paint China's struggle for emancipation with Bolshevik colours. Chinese patriots are being condemned as tools of Moscow, while the so-called Moscow gold, which seems to be lying somewhere in inexhaustible heaps, is blamed for providing funds for keeping the political fires in China burning. As Germany and Austria have been eliminated from the race, it has fallen now to the lot of Russia to get blamed for anything under the heaven that goes wrong with capitalism. It is simplicity itself to dub China's struggle for emancipation as a Bolshevik conspiracy and very mean, no doubt, to poison the minds of the Western people against her in this manner. It goes without saying that Russia which was once the most hated nation in China is now her best friend. Soviet Russia has demonstrated its friendship not with words but actions. It has renounced its claims to one of the biggest items of the boxer indemnity, withdrawn unconditionally from the Russian concessions on Chinese soil, and is no more keeping the garrisons that used to guard her vested interests duing the old Tzarist regime. To secure all extra-territorial privileges, the greatest bone of contention between China and the Powers, have been voluntarily relinquished by the leaders of New Russia To blame Russia for the spontaneous outbursts of patriotism of a downtrodden people, does not redound to the credit of the so-called civilized nations. Why not emunate the worthy example set by the Soviet and win the hearts of the Chinese people by love and goodwill? Chinese are not all a pack of fools to be led by the nose by the "misclevous" Bolshevik. They are guardians of one of the oldest civilizations that ever flourished in the world and are supposed to have brains to think for themselves. The merchants big and small, and other members of the Chinese bourgeoisie who stopped work out of sympathy and contributed generously to the strike funds could, by no stretch of imagination, be branded as Bolshevists. The military leaders and provincial Tuchuns who sent large amounts of money also are certainly not made of the stuff to align themselves on the side of communism. Little girls who went about the streets begging alms for the great cause and the daughters of wealth and aristocracy who captained them were neither corrupted by the mythical Bolshevik gold nor impelled by Marxian doctrines to undertake such hero-defying tasks. The simple reason that explains the Soviet influence in China to-day is that she has restored to China practically all that Tzarist Russia forcibly wrested from her.

WHAT IS A BOLSHEVIST?

Mr. Leon Trotsky puts the whole situation in a nut-shell when, in the course of a long article, he says:—"To the question of the ignorant coolie: 'What is a Bolshevist?' the English bourgeoisie press replies: 'A Bolshevist is a Chinese worker who does not wish to be shot by Japanese and English police; a Bolshevist is a Chinese student who stretches out a brotherly hand to the Chinese worker who is streaming with blood; a Boshevist is a Chinese peasant who resents the fact that foreigners, whose arguments are deeds of violence behave on his land as though they were lord and master! The reactionary press of both hemispheres gives this excellent description of Bolshevism."

Continuing further, Mr. Trotzky remarks:—"Is it possible to carry on in the East a better, more convincing, more stirring propaganda?? And to what purpose, may we ask, do we need in the East or, for the matter, in the West either; secret agents with Moscow gold in one pocket and with poison and dynamite in the other? Would any trained agents be capable of doing a thousandth part of the educational work which the "Times" and its companions are carrying on gratuitously—this must be acknowledged—throughout the whole world? If a so-called Moscow agent were to tell an oppressed Chinese that the policy of Moscow is a policy of the liberation of the oppressed classes and subjugated nations, the Chinese would very likely not believe him—has he not often been deceived by foreigners But when Moscow's worst enemy, in the form of English Conservative newspapers tells him the same about Moscow, he will believe it implicitly."

Britain and Japan have the biggest amount of interests at stake in China. The present agitation is against British imperialism although it began at a Japanese owned mill at Shanghai. It is an irony of circumstances that Viscount Kato, the Japanese Premier was the Foreign Minister and the author of the twenty-one demands in 1915 In 1925, ten years after the enactment of that great blunder, he finds it advisable to disavow himself of his former views. Aggression takes the place of friendliness for the neighbouring Republic in her national aspirations. There is no denying the fact that while all other powers, Japan heading the line, are quite ready to meet China half-way Great Britain shows little inclination to come to grips with China's demands. Although Mr. Chamberlain seems to be trimming his sails to a popular breeze, no one in China pays any serious attention to his oft-repeated assurances. The time is not yet mature to surrender the old privileges. It will never get matured unless the Chinese themselves extract from it.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST.

The conflict of interests in China between Britain and Russia is becoming more and more acute every day. The Japanese enjoy the spectacle and try to be friends with all the parties. With her newly opened diplomatic relations with Russia, her neighbour and in view of her past connections with England, her erst-while ally, Japan gains everything and loses nothing by keeping aloof from the Anglo-Russian pin-pricks. For China, the salvation lies only in friendship with Russia and Japan. The Tokyo and Moscow governments have now demonstrated beyond measure that China can count upon them as her best friends and allies. General Feng Yu-hsiang, one of the two most powerful and prominent figures in present-day China, who believes that "the economic pressure of foreign imperialistic nations steals 1,300,000,000 Yuan yearly from China," invited the Japanese journalists at Peking to his official residence and spoke to them on the subject of Sino-Japanese friendship. His views deserve respect and attention and are as follows:—

The two nations of China and Japan are the descendants of the same ancestors, and are in a brotherhood relation by virtue of using the same written characters and by ethnological similarity..... Europeans under all circumstances are trying to enslave us people of the yellow race. In fact, we are now almost entirely stripped of freedom

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THE DEAN,
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CALCUTTA.

The Managing Committee of the Rander Mehfil-e-Islam Kutubkhana is urging upon the University of Bombay to have the date of the forthcoming School Leaving Examination postponed to 19th April 1926, instead of 12th April 1926, for the latter date corresponds with 28th of the Fasting month of Ramzan and the Muslim students will have to appear in the Examination while fasting.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re. Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "Social Fetters and How to break them" at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Raja Govindlal Shivlal presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S.T).

B. A. (Pass) and B. Sc. (Subsidiary) Exam results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Public meeting re. Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.), His Holiness Shams-ul-Ullema, Dastur Darab to preside.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

S S. "Ranchi", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nov. 4 (Wed.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Thu.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Sat.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sun.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Mon.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

RADIO CONCERT.—A Concert programme (English Gramaphone Records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7-00 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 4th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaum Back Road.

PT. DIGAMBER'S PREACHING.—Gitapravachaw Pandit Vishnu Digamber will preach on Gita with music at Madhav Bag from to-day (Tuesday) upto Thursday (the 5th instant) at 8-30 to 9-30 (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on the 1st instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 31st October.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Mr. L. V. Sathe, will deliver a lecture on "Domestic Architecture at Nasik" with Projection Lantern Slides on Thursday (the 5th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, with the Vice-President Prof. Claude Batley, in the chair. Exhibition and award of competition No. II will also take place. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

DAMASCUS MARTYRS.

MUSLIM PRAYERS ON FRIDAY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the press and Muslim India:—

"Under instructions from Hakeen Ajmal Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad I request all Muslims in India that after Juma prayers on Friday next 6th November special prayers be offered for the souls of the martyrs of Damascus and resolutions passed condemning brutal in-human carnage of unarmed civil population women and and children, also demanding abolition of the French mandate.

"I trust all Provincial District and Local Khilafat Committees and all good Muslims will do their duty in organizing and joining the said prayers and collecting funds for the relief of the survivers and the fugitives

"Proceedings be communicated to the "Khilafat Daily" and Central Khilafat Committee Bombay and funds remitted to the latter."

HIGH COURT.

The High Court re-opened after the October Vacation on Monday the 2nd instant when the Hon'ble Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Sir Amberson Marten, Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. Justice Crump, Mr. Justice Taraporewala and Mr. Justice Mirza sat on the Original Side. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod with Mr. Justice Coyajee sat in the First Court on the Appellate Side and Mr. Justice Fawcett with Mr. Justice Mudgaonker sat in the Second Court.

Mr. Justice Percival, who acted vice Sir Amberson Marten reverted.

Sir Amberson Marten presided in his Court on his return from England after a long absence.

CASE UNDER INDIAN CAMPANIES' ACT.

MR. HUSEINBHAI LALJEE HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.

"In my opinion the accused has (Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee) not only, not committed the ocence but has done *the* proper thing in not placing a false balance sheet when he came to know of the error that had crept in the accont books owing to the mistake of one of the clerks." observed Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the course of his judgment acquitting Mr. Huseinbhai A. Laljee, M.L.C of committing a breach of Section 131 of the Indian Companies Act in that he permitted a balance sheet false in material particulars to be circulated among the shareholders in the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

The facts of the case have already been reported at length. It would be recalled that one Ranchodlal Sakalchand, a shareholder of the Company, charged Mr. Karsandas Thakersi Rowji and Mr. Abdul Razak N. A. Laljee along with Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee but at an earlier stage of the hearing both of them were discharged and the case against Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee was proceeded with.

Mr. S. G. Welinker with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant while Mr. L. Blunt, Solicitor of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe defended Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows: In pursuance of the resolution of the Board, the balance sheet and report of the working of the Company was given to be printed. When the proof was brought to Mr. Huseinbhai, he detected a mistake viz. an item of Rs. 93,046-4-0 which ought to have been really split up into two. That was due to an error on the part of one of the clerks. Mr. Huseinbhai got the error corrected and had it signed by Mr. Parulkar one of the auditors. In the Gujarati report of the Company, the printer failed to carry out the correction.

In the course of his lengthy judgment the Magistrate observed that the section of the Indian Companies Act under which the accused was charged had been fulfilled by the Directors. The object of the section was to ensure that the balance sheet showed the correct state of the Company's affairs. When Mr. Huseinbhai detected the error that crept in the balance owing to the mistake of one of the clerks, he had it corrected though the report was in print. The Magistrate therefore acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

PARSI YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant put up Byramji Jeejibhoy Chaiwalla, a Parsi youth before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of theft as a servant of account books and ledgers and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 belonging to Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Davar & Co., dealers in bangles.

The accused was in the employ of the complainant firm. The complainant firm on comparing their accounts with their customers' accounts and their account in the bank discovered falsification of accounts and defalcations to the tune of Rs. 4,000, as their own account books were stolen. They lodged a complaint with the police who had the accused arrested. As police enquiries are still incomplete Mr. Sawant applied for a fortnight's remand which was granted.

On Mr. K. F. Nariman's application, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail on his depositing Rs. 4,000 and bringing a surety for the sum of Rs. 2,000.

KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR.

On Saturday Omar Alibux, a Mohmedan (25) was riding a cycle along Queen's Road when he was knocked down by a motor car No. Bom. 8293 He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the following day, death being due to the fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SERGEANT-MAJOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Sunday at about 7-15 p.m. information was received at the Colaba Police Station from British Station Hospital, Colaba, that Sergeant-Major Holt of the Royal Artillery (33) who was admitted to the Hospital a day previous suffering from bronchitis committed suicide by jumping down from the verandah of the first floor of the hospital and succumbed to the injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Sergeant S. A. Bacon, said, the deceased had lost his wife and child about 12 months ago, since then he had been showing indication of mental depression. He used to keep to himself. He frequently spoke about the death of his wife and child and was in a melancholy state of mind.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage caused by the fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull, the deceased having jumped down from the verandah of the first floor of the station hospital in a state of temporary insanitary.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Rain has fallen locally in Southeast Madras and a few falls are recorded in Assam. Heaviest fall recorded is half an inch at Negapatam. The Persian disturbance is slowly approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. J. Athaide, pleader, presiding. After the Secretary had presented the report for the year 1924-25, the meeting passed a vote of confidence in the President. Mr. Athaide, appreciating the valuable services rendered by him to the Union during the last two years.

The President then made a short speech explaining the position of the Union and drawing attention to the good progress achieved by it so far. The object of the Union, he said, was the welfare of the members, and its activities were entirely non-political. The Union was at present the sole sources of supply of the saloon-crews, among whom unemployment was greatly reduced by the Union's efforts. There was an addition of 254 new members, bringing the total to 12,000. The Union was working in co-operation with the shipping companies. In view of the benefits of the Union, the Khalasis are showing a willingness to join it. The membership-fee has been reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3 per year. Mr. Athaide then referred to the difficulties of the Union, especially the trouble engineered by external enemies with the help of some of the discontented members of the Union, and also that the Government shipping brokers were sending men outside the Union. In conclusion, he appealed to the members to stand by the Union, as there were many enemies who wanted to break the Union.

The meeting then passed the balance-sheet and report, and appointed directors for 1925-26. Mr. Athaide was re-elected as President.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

(1) That the resolution passed at the general meetings held in October, 1924, and March, 1925, giving the President the sole discretionary powers about administration of the funds and affairs of the Union, be confirmed, and that all liabilities incurred by the Union up-to-date and to be incurred in the future including the debts of the defunct Seafarers' Union be paid from the funds of this Union.

(2) That the Consul-General for Portugal in British India and the Vice-Consul be requested to be the patrons of the Union.

DISMISSAL NOT ENOUGH.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The shooting at an Indian young girl by a European police sergeant gives one food for serious thought. And the apologetic manner in which the incident is described in the news-columns of the "Times of India" gives me pain. I am an admirer of British civilization, but such pranks on the part of Europeans in India holding Indian lives in contempt raises serious doubts in my mind as to the validity of my admiration. There must be something morally wrong with any civilization, however materially glorious and powerful, which prompts its votaries to hold the lives of the members of another race in callous levity.

This European sergeant has, by his thoughtless action, proved beyond all doubt that he is totally unfit to live in India, much less to hold any position in the administration of the country. As a member of the police force it was his duty to protect life and property even at the cost of his own life. As a member of a civilized community it was his duty to regard children with love and indulgence, more especially as the conduct of a Police Officer ought to be associated with the virtue of chivalry. Instead, this man goes with a loaded gun and shoots at an innocent girl!

I understand the man has been let off with a light punishment. Mere dismissal from the service is not an adequate punishment for such a man. But it should be made perfectly clear that men like him have no right to "frighten" innocent children. The habit of some Europeans in India "to frighten Natives" with guns, loaded or unloaded, must be firmly stamped out. And Indians also should make it increasingly clear that they will not be frightened by bullies.—Yours, etc.

(Dr.) R. G. PRADHAN,

Kurla, Oct. 21.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. E. EXAMS.

The following candidates have passed the B. E. Examinations (Civil and Mechanical):—

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.
PASS.

R De Ayalla Fialho dos Reis, S G Karmarkar, M L Lohe, B B Malia, R G Mehendale, A A K Shaikh.

B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.
PASS.

Frank Anthony De Sousa and Balkrishna Vithal Thombre.

8 PERISH IN BOATING TRAGEDY.

According to a Jubbulpore message dated 31st ultimo there was a tragic accident at Baraghat resulting in the deaths of eight persons. A Poonam fair was being held at the bank of the Nerbudda near Baraghat and a party of 13 pilgrims set out in a boat for taking a bath in the river. The boat accidentally overturned and eight of the party were drowned. The rest of the pilgrims with great difficulty reached the shore.

MR. WAGH'S ART DEMONSTRATION.

It was a tensely interesting demonstration that Mr. Wagh, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, gave at his studio at Chowpaty on Sunday last before the artists of the Bombay Art Society and the Art Society of India, when he made during the all too brief space of two hours a life-size bust of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna. Mr. Wagh began at 4 p.m. with a mere bloc of clay of the required size and shape and, plying at it in intense absorption, brought out in about an hour a fair likeness of Mr. Sethna who stood or sat by him in turn with the steadiness of a statue. In another hour Mr. Wagh gave the bust its finer touches, the artists watching every little detail in admiration. At 7 minutes past 6, however, when the final touches and expression were being imparted to the bust the light began to fail and shift every minute, and Mr. Wagh had to conclude the demonstration, Mr. Sethna consenting to give another sitting shortly for the finishing touches. Mr. Lalkaka, himself a local artist of repute, speaking on behalf of the fellow artists assembled thanked Mr. Wagh for the demonstration and expressed his admiration for the excellent likeness that Mr. Wagh had brought out in so short a time. Some other artists among those present also congratulated Mr. Wagh on having done even better than at his two previous demonstrations before the Art Society of India, when he had made the busts of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, a well-known artist of Bombay. Mr. Sethna too expressed great satisfaction at Mr. Wagh's work. The function came to a close with Mr. Wagh thanking his fellow artists for their appreciations.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with quiet hessian mrket and rise in raw material ruled easier.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/4, Imperial Bank fully paid 1425.

Railways:—Arrakan Light 94, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 130.

Cottons:—Dunbar 135, Muir Mills ord 235.

Jutes:—Alliance 5/2, Anglo-India 422/8, Auckland 239, Clive 37/8, Dalhousie 374; Empire 46/14, Fort William 330, Hooghly ord. 68, Howrah 37/8, Hukumchand ord 9/14, Kamarhatty 553, Kanknarrah 446/8, Lansdowne 264, Lawrence pref 114, Lothian 322, National 25/11, Naihati 441/3 Northbrook 52/12, Nuddea 54, Presidency 7/5.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore Coal 69/8, Bhalgora 8/4, Burrakur 22/8, Gopalichuck 8/12 Jainty Central 4, Raneegunge 37/8, Union 17/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Britannia Biscuits 6/4, Burma Finance and Mining 5, Calcutta Tramways 15/8, Titaghur Paper 3/2. Rubber shares:—Bukit Katil 70, Changkat Serdang 9, Digwarah 20/4.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 34/10, Central Cachar 85, Dessai and Parbuttia 442/8, East India 23/8, Hattikhira 26/10, Jutlibari 17/12, Kurseong and Darjeeling 36/12, Loobah 15, Singell 88, Teen Ali 20/4, Tukvar 30/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shillig six and seven thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 2nd November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	18.21	18.30 +.9		
LIVERPOOL	9.96	9·80 —.16	9.88	—.8

Sawri Closed: 379 Khandi Closed: 380

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

Calcutta, Oct. 28.—Our market during the past week has been quiet with no transactions of importance recorded and prices in most instances have shown a slight falling off as compared with those of the previous week. Demand from the up-country centres is very meagre and clearances are consequently poor, although "Forward" transactions are reported in most styles at low rates. The steady decline in American cotton continues and this, with the trend of values still downward, prevents any feeling of confidence in the local market. Seasonal styles are in good demand and the offtake is satisfactory with rates well maintained.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales have fallen considerably below expectations for the period of the year. Demand at present is for light-sized Shirtings and, with both price and shipment in their favour, Japanese sellers secure the bulk of the business.

Grey Dhooties.—There is little enquiry in this section, except for the heavier qualities. Mull Dhooties are neglected and prices are 6 pies to 1 anna easier. "Forward" business is recorded at cheap rates.

Whites.—Clearances continue small and although some of the up-country buyers remain here, little business has been transacted, and reductions in quotations are of frequent occurrence.

Miscellaneous.—The improvement mentioned last week has been maintained in this section. The demand is good, values are steady, and "to arrive" business has been negotiated.

Yarn.—Enquiry is small and retail sales negligible, while values in the absence of support show a tendency to decline.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb.:—

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38, 16 by 13, 7 lbs., Rs. 9-5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 12-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 13 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 15-4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 16-6 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 17-5 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 7-10 per piece.

*White Shirtings 40,000, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 25-15 per piece.

*White Shirtings 98, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 21 per piece.

*White Shirtings 99, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 22 per piece.

*White Shirtings Raja, 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 9-8 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There has been a rather better feeling in evidence in our local Yarn market and the tone is good.

Clearances have improved and values, while not quotably higher, show a firmer tendency in spite of the decline in the price of cotton.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s, Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12½s, Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6.
Mule 14½s, Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 16½s, Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20½s, Rs. 4-[illegible] to Rs. 4-12-0.
Mule 22s, Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6.

COAL.

The general condition of the market has shown no material change during the past week. The demand for first-class coal has been maintained, but although second-class coal is being offered in many cases at below cost, there is little business doing in this quality.

The following are the nominal rates now ruling:—

Desherghur, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherriah, Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams, Jherriah, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam, Jherriah, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated 27th October, is as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—Interest in this section has been chiefly confined to Heavy C.'s and B. Twills, and a large trade has transpired at an advance on last rates. Other qualities have advanced in sympathy, but business has been of limited extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 53-8, for April at Rs. 52, for October, 1926, at Rs. 50; Cuban Sugar Bags for November-December at Rs. 84-8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for November-December at Rs. 165.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January-June at Rs. 73, for April-June at Rs. 70 to Rs. 72; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 80, for January-March at Rs. 81, for April-June at Rs. 80; Woolpacks 10 lbs.) for November at Rs. 3-6, (11½ lbs.) for early November at Rs. 3-14.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November-December at Rs. 68, for August-September at Rs. 67 to Rs. 69.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s for November-December and November-March at Rs. 75, for January-March at Rs. 73, for January-June at Rs. 73, for April-June at Rs. 72, for July-September at Rs. 68; A. Twills for October at Rs. 83, for January-March at Rs. 83-8 to Rs. 84; A. Twills (safety sewn) for May-June at Rs. 87.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November-December at Rs. 71 to Rs. 72, for January-March at Rs. 71 to Rs. 71-8 to Rs. 70-12 to Rs. 71, for January-June at Rs. 72-8, for April-June at Rs. 70 to Rs. 72, for May-June at Rs. 73.

Hessians.—At the beginning of the interval information was received, that two cargoes for North America had been destroyed, and this had the effect of immediately firming up values of ready goods. Holders became very reserved and business was only possible at full rates.

The rise in prices of ready goods, combined with a steady advance in the price of the raw material, brought buyers into the market for the forward positions, and a large trade was put through with Mills for all positions up to September, at rapidly advancing rates. We close firm.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-6, for November-December at Rs. 21-2 to Rs. 22-6, for January-March at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 22-8, for January-June at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-4, for April-June at Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 22-4, for April-September at Rs. 20-8.

11 porters (10½ ozs.) for ready and October at Rs. 26-12 to Rs. 30 to Rs. 29-8, for November at Rs. 26-6 to Rs. 27-8 (10 ozs.) for Ready and October at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27-4, for November at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-12; 11 pors. for November-December at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27-8, for January-March at Rs. 25-12 to Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 27-4, for January-June at Rs. 26-4, for April-June at Rs. 25-2 to Rs. 26, for April-September at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26, for July-September at Rs. 25 to Rs. 26-4.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for November-December at Rs. 53, for November-January at Rs. 55.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.

S S Aquileia, Lavagaind, Genoa.
S S Wolhandel, Thriars, Blyth.
S S Nurmahad, Dooly, Java.
S S Baroda, Halls Busrah.
S S Marie Maersk, Strawansky, Trinidad.
S S Japan, Norman, Gothenburg.
S S Snowdon, Randall, Kobe.
S S Clan Macindoe Law, Glasgow.
S S Madura, Caves, London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.

S S Begum, Perry, Java.
S S City of London, Martin, Dunkirk.
S S Snowdon, Jones, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Nov. 2.

Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Soudan for China.
Steamer Dalgoma for Calcutta.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer California for Liverpool.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

November	9.72—.73
December	9.75—.77
January	9.81—.83
March	9.92—.94
May	10.00—.05
June	9.99—.14
July	10.01—.14
August	10.01—.12
October	9.96—.13

EGYPTIANS:—

November	19.15—.15
January	18.30—.20

ALL-INDIA TENNIS.

ALLAHABAD SUSPICIOUS OF LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

It appears, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette", that suspicion still persists in the United Provinces that the Punjab wish to have the All-India Tennis Championships transferred to Lahore but we have the authority of those who run the Punjab championships for stating that at no time has there been a wish either open or covert for such a thing to happen and we recollect that the Punjab representative at the inaugural meeting of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association strongly supported the claims of Allahabad as the best centre for the National championships.—A. P.

The following had the honour of dining at Belvedere:—Mr. D. T. Chadwick and Sir Alexander Murray.—A. P.

The Lucknow University B. Com. Students' Association will hold its social dinner on Sunday (the 8th inst.) at 7-30 p.m. in the premises of Mahmadabad Hostel during the Convocation week to meet the Commerce graduates of the University.

In the Exhibition of hand-made things, which took place at Amreli (Kathiawar), where some few specimens of pure khaddar embroidered with various designs in gold and silver were exhibitted by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the members of the Prize Committee and the organizers of the Exhibition have awarded a gold medal and a certificate to the Sabha on the day of Mahatmaji's Jayanti.

The Datwaduya Samajonnati Parished Dapoli-Khed Taluka Paisa Fund Committee has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the decision of the Managing Committee of the Sonapur Cemetery to replace the bust of late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankar Shet and to remove it while replacing from its original place, original place of that bust being the only prominent place in the Cementery for the existence of which late Mr. Jagannath Shankar Shet had taken a good deal of trouble.

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2 MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs 9.
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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1925.

NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission, to be held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah, will have to discuss an issue, which, in spite of the immense efforts made in interested quarters to pervert and distort it, remains to-day as clear, unambiguous and unmistakable as it was when first the point was mooted in the Assembly. Without any wire-pulling or special inspiration the spokesmen of the national sentiment in the Assembly resolved that the personnel of the Royal Commission on Currency, as constituted then, failed to justify the assurances Sir Basil Blackett himself had given repeatedly in and outside the Assembly, regarding the "effective and adequate" representation of Indian interests. That Sir Basil must have made a mental reservation at the time he promised the Commission and assured an adequate and effective representation on that body of Indian interests was a consideration which does not seem to have occurred to the leaders of the Assembly; for, otherwise, they would have obtained a more explicit and unambiguous declaration of the Government's intentions, one way or the other. But the fact that the members of the Assembly assumed the Finance Member of the Government of India would adopt a straightforward attitude and was incapable of an *arrfere pensee* or a mental reservation, is only an argument to show how utterly unequal is the national struggle in the days when King Stork rules and King Log does not govern. The moment, however, that the Assembly discovered the trick Sir Basil had played upon them in the final composition of this Commission, they did all it was in their power to do in order to retrieve the situation. Government was notified, in the clearest possible terminology, in the most solemn form the Assemby could command, that unless and until they appointed three additional members, so as to secure at least an Indian majority on the Commission, they,—the Government of Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett—must not count upon the tame submission of the people of India to the findings of a packed Commission. Sir Basil blustered and raged about the unmerited libel on the eminent (?) English members of the Commission implied in Mr. Jinnah's motion for adjournment; he, or one of his colleagues even threatened that Indians, if they go on indulging in such tactics, would be visited with the great and irreparable misfortune of finding eminent Englishmen refusing to serve on such Commissions of inquiry! But still Mr. Jinnah and his stalwarts remained unshaken in their resolve to vindicate their national self-respect; and in the teeth of the Innes-cum-Blackett opposition of the most embittered kind, they carried the day against the obsequious legions of the Government.

But let us admit at once that a Government dominated by such intransigeants as Sir Basil Blackett had no intention to surrender to such votes of censure as the one passed by the Assembly in regard to the constitution and composition of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency happens to be. They merely consider them to be waste paper, not even deserving the courtesy of a consideration. It is more than two months since the vote was passed in the Assembly, and still they have done nothing,—absolutely nothing,—to indicate that they intend to show the slightest deference to the opinion of the Indian people as voiced by its most respected institutions, in the most orthodox and constitutional manner. The least the Indian people can do,—after such an exhibition of the mentality prevailing in the governing quarters, after such an unqualified and indubitable insult to them is to support the Assembly, and to reiterate its resolution indicating a thorough want of confidence in a Commission packed with *Johukmis*, and expected to register decisions which are absolutely foregone conclusions. Sir Basil Blackett has added insult to injury by his Bangalore interview, in which he has gratuitously sought to pervert the clear issue between the Government—as inspired by his unrivalled disingenuousness and sophistry,—and the people as represented by unswerving and unpurchasable patriots like Mr. Jinnah.

We think it superfluous to labour the point before a Bombay public, though we hope and trust the citizens' meeting of protest against the absolutist style in which the Commission has been composed will be but the first of its kind and series all over the country. That Bombay, however, should take the lead in this matter of the most vital importance to the Indian nation is quite in the fitness of things. Bombay has earned,—and rightly,—an unrivalled reputation for independence of thought in the eyes of the olympians at Simla or Delhi, for the simple reason that it offers an uncompromising and unyielding opposition to that policy of all-round exploitation, which has got into favour with the governing circles at Simla or Delhi. On economic questions affecting the very heart-blood of the nation, Bombay thinks,—and dares to think—for itself, refusing to toe the line as set before the country by the inimitable genius of Sir Basil and his confreres. And because Bombay exhibits an unconquerable independence, because Bombay shows some sign of vitality, some vestige of a soul of its own above deceit and above "managing", because Bombay has ventured to offer constructive suggestions of its own even about Sir Basil's pet of the currency muddle—Sir Basil and his coterie have determined to give it a taste of what their olympian displeasure will mean. They have studiously boycotted Bombay from all the plums of office; and have igloriously maintained a policy whose sole sufficient *raison d'etre* is that it says consistently and persistently "no" to anything that Bombay dares to demand. We cannot imagine that these signs of olympian displeasure will so dishearten the citizens of Bombay as to frighten them from lending their unequivocal support to the resolution of the Assembly condemning this packed Commission, and thus vindicating the nation's self-respect, and the Indian people's claim to possess a soul of their own. The organisers of the meeting have been wisely inspired to leave out from their deliberations altogether the personal aspect of those members of the Commission that happen to be Indians. We must be content to leave it to their own conscience whether to serve or not to serve on this Commission, where they are in a hopeless minority, after the Resolution in the Assembly, and after the verdict of the country. But no consideration of the personal claims of any particular individual must deter the people of India from doing their plain duty, at this critical moment; and we are confident to-day's meeting of the citizens of Bombay will act like a clarion-call to the whole Indian nation to fight the good fight without tremor or hesitation that Sir Basil has inflicted on us.

RIDING FOR A FALL.

Now that the Bombay Legislative Council has by three readings passed the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill, we would like to suggest to the relinquishing Trustees the wisdom of handing down an unencumbered estate. There is good reason for being a little importunate about it. The transfer of the Trust is not palatable to a small number of weighty personages, and the career of the Trust has ended as the result of great discontent—a fact which is not in the slightest degree affected by the usual encomium of Government about the perfection of their handiwork. The Trust has shown great energy in destruction rather than in construction and it is in the debris of their failure that the development-mongers have found their fortune. As the question of transfer has been settled, we do not want to harp upon the irregularities of the past. The Corporation has to take up a legitimate responsibility, but as powers are being transferred, the Corporation has a right to stipulate the offer of limited pledges by the retiring body. Only a fortnight ago, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a conciliatory resolution asking the Improvement Trust to defer engagements of long service by officers serving the Improvement Trust. When powers are grudgingly remitted, there is a temptation for the transferring authorities to complicate their legacy. It generally takes the form of enhancing over-head charges and stabilising the claims of vested interest. Can the authorities of the Improvement Trust deny the existence of a movement to increase the future obligations of the municipality by long commitments? The Trust has been notorious for the policy of super-annuation to favourite officers, it has made itself objectionable by invidious retrenchment; it has incurred much opprobrium by the management of contract and valuation. All these facts are known to the authorities and the Corporation has apparently caused a scare by its decision to detect cases of secret defalcation and to purify administrative service. We wish the Trustees would retire in good grace instead of adding to previous commitments, but it is perhaps too much to expect when even the transfer of missionary functions to the Indian Christian community coincides with the imposition of debt and high over-head charges! The missionaries know what we mean.

For illustrative argument, we take the case of the Engineering Department in the Impevement Trust. About the policy of extensions to aged individuals in the Land Department we have written before, and the denunciation, in the Council, of the Trust Tribunal was undertaken by a stern knight of loyalism for very intelligible reasons. The opposition reveals universal discontent. In the Engineering Department there is chief engineer nearing retirement and a few executive engineers. Their fate will we understand, be determined at the next meeting of the Trustees, but in face of the Corporation's resolution for short engagements, there is an illicit, and let us add formidable, move by vested interests. On 17th February 1923, an aged executive engineer was retained on the ground of "big programmes" and the "paucity of officers." Two officers, young and qualified, were added to the staff. We do not want to discuss the story of selection as managed by Mr. Delves, since pigeon-hole extracts are not necessary for our immediate purpose. The programme was dropped and the line-blocking senior of advanced age, was given another extension next year in the "interests of work". Now that final decisions are taken, there should be some enforcement of principle. Two executive engineers have been put on the good-bye-list while the veteran who deserves rest and retirement is lingering on the stage to receive, probably, a municipal address for his diamond jubilee. Great adjustments, to the efficiency and profit of the city, are possible next April, but there is, it seems, a subterranean league to square up advantage and opportunity for individuals. The Trust is in a position to present the Corporation with *fait accompli* of many descriptions, and that is why the Corporation has suggested short engagements. It would be as indecent to expel young and competent officers in favour of ancient worthies as to thrust on the rate-payers the obligations of hurried *bundabast*. We would therefore advise the Trustees to wind up in dignified fashion, in a disinterested spirit. The policy of favouritism and endless superannuation is fairly exhausted. To revive it would be wrong and provocative policy, and we give a timely hint to the Trust that for their own reputation and even for the permanent welfare of favourites they ought to respect the wishes of the Corporation as recently expressed.

Notes of the Day.

The Hush Hush Policy.

The Bihar and Orissa Government do not appear to relish the presence in their midst of such a careful and dispassionate observer of the imminent famine danger in Orissa as Mr. C. F. Andrews. We are not aware that Mr. Andrews has been any time guilty of the habit of making wild accusations, or overstating his case. His articles on the Famine Danger in Orissa which have been appearing in these columns have been on the contrary models of temperate statement of strictly relevant facts. The Bihar and Orissa Government, however, accuse him of misleading the public as to their own attitude in combating the famine danger, and in their attempt to prove how great has been their sympathy, they make a sorry exhibition of themselves in the long communique they have issued practically in reply to Mr. Andrews. In a previous statement which they were obliged to make to rebut certain very trenchant criticism in the Calcutta papers about the Orissa floods in June and July last and their efforts to render assistance to the public, the official scribe who explains their 'sympathetic attitude' had excelled himself in the art of marshalling up bland and exasperating platitudes. What the Orissa population are much concerned about are, three vital factors in the flood situation. They are the water-level in the Mahanadi, the gradual silting up of the Chilka lake, and the certain famine which stares them, as they realise that their crops failed last year because there was no rain, and are failing this year because there has been far too much of it. The official scribe blandly informed the public in August last, in order to correct "exaggerated impressions" that "the rainfall in Orissa has been largely in excess of the normal and the rivers have been in flood", a very evident fact, which did not require the labour of official confirmation. Mr. Andrews is accused in the latest official statement of creating a misleading impression, and surprise is expressed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa why he did not approach the District Officer, at Puri an Indian, and an Oriya as the Government communique does not omit to point out. We confess we do not appreciate from this distance the full flavour of that particular emphasis that the Rai Bahadur who is the Puri District Officer is an Oriya. Is it suggested that had he been a Bengali or a Behari he would have been less interested in famine relief in Orissa? But we are astonished that this Oriya Officer did not send out a friendly invitation to such an eminent social worker as Mr. Andrews, when he knew that the latter was touring in his district to obtain accurate information regarding the floods. Perhaps in their anxiety to pursue the hush hush policy, as they are still uncertain what to do to relieve the famine conditions actual and impending, the local Government do not relish outside investigations into the utility of their Drainage Committee and their parsimonious "practical sympathy." They are mistaken.

The "Terror" of Battersea.

The "Europe Nouvelle" has in its issue of October 3, some highly ironical comments to offer on the Saklatvala incident. Under the heading "Saklatvala or the Terror of Battersea" it inquires in a short note of its readers whether they are aware "on this side of the water that there is at London, Mr. Saklatvala, the terror of Great Britain and of half of the American Continent" After recounting the facts relating to the American refusal to allow Mr. Saklatvala entry into the States, the journal adds that "several English members of the British delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union decided to abstain from the voyage to America as a protest against the inclusion of Mr. Saklatvala in the delegation." But if this protest movement had increased to such an extent that Mr. Saklatvala the Communist had remained the only person willing to go, he would have alone represented British public opinion in America. Sir Robert Horne saved the situation, by his declaration that the possibility of Mr. Saklatvala's going to America as a delegate made it all the more necessary for other subjects of his Britannic Majesty to go, otherwise "the Americans might think that there were only Communists in the British House of Commons." The journal adds that at this stage Mr. Kellogg "took a hand in the comedy by telegraphing to the American ambassador at London that he did not think America ought to admit foreigners to preach anarchy in the country." The French paper asserts that "Mr. Saklatvala has not a trace of anarchism in him, but is on the contrary an out and out partisan of State control in the widest form imaginable", and wonders whether Mr. Saklatvala will not, *quand meme*, venture to enter the Forbidden Territory of American Democracy. Like his own countrymen, the exponents of French Radicalism would await with great interest the results of such a manoeuvre on the part of the intrepid Parsi M.P.

A Very Irritating Fact.

Mr. A. N. Surve M.L.C. asked the other day a pertinent question in the local Legislative Council. He wanted to know "whether it was a fact that third class passengers are allowed to enter upon the platform at the new railway station at Poona only five or ten minutes before the time fixed for the departure of trains and till that time they are kept out waiting for admission." The Government through their spokesman, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, decided evidently to cooperate with such a well-known opponent of non-cooperation as Mr. Surve. He was informed that "the information has been called for", and we are sure the honourable member will duly appreciate this practical exhibition of Government sympathy. The local Government may very well have replied that these Railway grievances were an All-India affair, and that the Legislative Assembly was the proper place for their ventilation in the form of questions to find out "facts" which as a matter of fact are very irritating occurrences known to everybody who cares to observe. Between the day the question was sent up, and the day of reply, there was plenty of time and opportunity for the Government "to call for the information" they now promise to supply to Mr. Surve. It is a well-known and irritating fact that the G. I. P. Railway has not only been allowed to harass third and inter-class traffic at Poona by building a booking office and waiting room for them at an inconvenient distance from the new station, but if even dispenses with humane methods of allowing them access to the trains.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON).

XIX.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy)

We have already seen in previous articles how the Indian producer both primary and secondary is hurt by the rise in Exchange, and have seen that the effect was not temporary as claimed.

We shall now consider the foreign producer whether primary or secondary. India as an agricultural country has enough in the way of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs of its own, and does not need much by way of Imports. Therefore, we have very little concern with the foreign primary producer. On the other hand, the bulk of our imports is manufactured goods and the benefits of a rising exchange go to these, i.e. to the secondary producer (labourer) in foreign countries. As the benefit reaches him through better business done by, and better profits earned by, the factory that employs him, we have once again to study the position of the foreign factory and see how it stands to gain.

There are two different cases to consider, viz:

1. Case of countries whose currencies are now *at their pre-war par*, and who, therefore, benefit only to the extent of the *further* rise of the Rupee from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. e.g. England and the United States.

2. Case of countries whose currencies are *very much depreciated* to-day as against the pre-war par, because in their case their depreciation *below* pre-war and our appreciation above pre-war "widens the gulf between the two currencies very much more" than in the first case. As examples we may mention Belgium, France, Italy and Japan.

Let us take first the case of England—a country at the pre-war par. If a piece of Manchester cloth costs them £1 they can lay it down in India at Rs. 15 if Exchange was at 1s. 4d. If Exchange is pushed up to 1s. 6d., they can lay it down at Rs. 13.5.

The Indian mill if it wants to compete must cut its own price down to Rs. 13.5 also. Can it do it immediately? Can it do it at all? The answer to this is already provided in our previous study of the Indian secondary producer, and the Indian factory. We have seen that the costs of the Indian factory cannot be reduced except under two only out of 9 heads, these two being labour and profits. Cuts in these are necessarily made only with great reluctance, and in the labour in particular, only after a more or less bitter struggle to which the employer is compelled by heavy losses and financial difficulties, which lead some of these factories to insolvency.

Manchester Mill's Advantage

Until this readjustment can be completed the Manchester mill has—as will be seen—a clear advantage in price. This enables it to push its goods in India through the inducement of cheapness. This is what will happen with Exchange fixed at say 1s. 6d. From the point of view of the Indian Mill this is bad enough, but the position *during* the rise from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. or whatever the highed level is, is far worse. It enables the Manchester cloth to be sold a few annas cheaper all at *every* rise in Exchange of one or two sixteenths. *This creates the atmosphere of a falling market...* Every merchant knows what this means. The big dealers find they *constantly* make losses on what ever they purchase, and finally get disheartened. The smaller up-country dealer is even less able to face losses, and is even more scared. The losses of the bigger dealers make them unable to give the usual credit to their up-country clients, which makes matters still worse.

Finally, a stage is reached when all buying is absolutely hand-to-mouth. The retailer is afraid to hold any stock, so is the small wholesaler, and so is the big dealer in Imported or local goods. *The natural consequence is that stocks have to be carried by the originator of the goods i.e. the Import House or the Indian Mill.* This is the position that we have reached to-day in our Indian Cotton Mills. All this fall of prices does not seriously affect the Manchester Mill. It goes on getting £1 per piece, and is able to sell more freely, because it can reduce its Rupee price *without* losing a penny itself, while *every such reduction means a loss to the local mill and reduces its credit and straightens its finances and cripples its initiative and energy.*

It is absurd to talk of all this being temporary. It is absurd to say that after the necessary readjustments of costs, the Indian mill can again go on as before, and that no harm was done. A strong and robust man, if struck down by say typhoid is never the same again for a long time afterwards. An industry that passes through the above experiences is *never its old self again for years. It is like a defeated army. Its most experienced leaders, if not actually struck down (made insolvent) will have lost courage, will have lost initiative.* This will, therefore, mean a *set-back from which the country may take years to recover.* Even if the leaders had any initiative left to them, they would find it impossible to get the necessary capital as the investor, after his bitter experiences, will be unwilling to venture any more money into such an unfortunate industry. These effects are not, and cannot be temporary.

Japan's Cut-throat Competition.

In the second of the two cases where the rise in Exchange favours the foreigners all these consequences show themselves in a much more acute form. This is why we hear so much of the present cut-throat competition from Japan. The misfortune is that those most directly concerned viz our own mills have but a very vague idea of

(Continued on page 8.)

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

EGYPTIAN ROYAL DECREE.

WHY HAS IT BEEN PROMULGATED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cairo.—Hilmy Pasha Issa, Minister of Interior, stated that the object of the new law regarding political organisations was to safeguard public security, eliminate harmful societies and organise the political life of the country. There was no intention whatever to interfere with the rightful liberty of the people. All must obey the law but requests for delay with regard to complying with it will be generously considered.—Reuter.

(The new law referred to above requires all political organisations to make a declaration with regard to their head quarters and membership within a month.)

TURKISH TROOPS TO IRAQ.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Foreign Office was informed says the "Daily Express" that the Turks were being permitted to transport five thousand troops across Syria to the Border of Iraq and that it immediately protested to the French Government but the paper adds there is no indication that the latter will prohibit the passage of the troops.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MAJLISS' DECISION.

SHAH'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—The Shah of Persia who is at present in a Paris hotel intends to make an energetic protest against the decision of the Mejliss to dethrone his dynasty. Meanwhile he is awaiting further information with regard to the events in Persia.—Reuter.

GEN. SARRAIL'S DEPARTURE.

LONDOI, Nov

General Sarrail will leave Beirut for France on Nov. 11th.—Reuter.

C. P. AND COUNCIL OF STATE

NAGPUR, Nov. 2.

Sir N. B. Dadabhoy, Dr. Sir H. S. Gour, Messrs. Kunjbiharilal, Agnihotri, Bedkar, Raghubir Singh and Seth Govindas M.L.A., put in their applications for nominations for seat in the Council of State for the C. P. constituency.—A. P.

BURMA AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

The final list of nominations for the Council of State from Burma shows that three candidates are standing for one Burma constituency seat. These are Messrs U. Ba Ch, merchant; P. C. D. Chari, B.A. B.L., pleader, and T. D. Hari Rao, Medical practitioners. Sir Adam B. Ritchie is the only nominee for the Chamber of Commerce seat.—A. P.

"BENGALEE" ON MR WOOD.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Viceroy, the "Bengalee" says there can be no doubt that the appointment of Mr. Wood as Viceroy has come as a surprise in most quarters, but it has been on the whole an agreeable surprise. The paper emphasises that a safe man is on the whole better than a brilliant man. He is generally less pretentious, makes fewer mistakes and pursues a more or less steady policy.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND ARTI QUESTION.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held here last night. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided. The meeting was not open to the press but it is understood the committee discussed at great length the question of arti (Hindu evening prayers) and music before mosques and adjourned till 4 p.m. to-day. It is stated that a suggestion was made by certain prominent members that Satyagraha (passive resistance) should be started at selected places in order to establish the right of Hindus to perform their arti and music before mosques.—A. P.

KAKORI TRAIN DACOITY.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

Three more men who were wanted in connection with the Kakori Train dacoity case have been secured by the C. I. D. police. One of these men was arrested in Calcutta day before yesterday and another man was secured at Cawnpore. The third man who was arrested at Benares was it is understood found in possession of some arms.—A. P.

HELP THE STRIKERS.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS' SYMPATHY.

REPRESENTATION TO INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The General Council of the British Trade Unions Congress has appealed to all societies affiliated to the Congress to contribute to the International Relief Fund for the Bombay cotton mill strikers. It is stated that the Council has decided to send £250 sterling to assist the strikers and that it is making a representation to the India office to support the strikers' demand for an inquiry.—Reuter.

MORE WORKERS PAID OUT.

EXHORTATION TO CONTINUE STRIKE

The millowners who expected striking results from the notices posted on the four mills, viz:—Moon, Jamshed, Ruby and Simplex intimating the operatives to return to work on Monday were sorely disappointed as no one responded the call of the mill sirens and in spite of the mill gates being opened on Monday morning they were again closed down as there were only a few to work the mills. The Simplex Mill, in this respect, was singularly fortunate as besides the usual 250 men who were working in the mill for the last few days about 250 more entered the mill gates and started working. In the whole city, therefore, the Simplex was the only mill where the highest number of workmen were 500. In the other mills the average was between 25 to 50. The Moon, the Jamshed and the Ruby mills in spite of their notices could not get even a hundred men to get in the premises.

This fact has once again demonstrated the strength and unity of the workmen though they are not yet organized in the form of a regular labour union and are without real labour leaders except a trifling support from some outside sympathisers. On Monday about 70 mills were opened and admitted 4,800 workmen but except the Simplex Mill they were not able to work for want of men.

Some of the mills which had not paid their workmen owing to the latter's absence paid 680 more men while the labour leaders distributed foodstuff and gave relief to 172 persons.

EXHORTATION TO CONTINUE STRIKE

A large poster printed in Marathi and signed by (1) Ahmedali Kalu, (2) Juman Idu Khedu, (3) Balaji Sitaram, (4) Bajirao Bhandelker and (5) Bapu Dhondu was posted in the mill area, in which they exhorted the operatives not to go to work on the reduced wages and also not to be frightened if they had not received their wages as they could get the same later on. It also advised the operatives to go to Ahmedabad in case they wanted work; but if they needed monetary help to go to their villages, and foodstuff for their maintenance in the city, they were advised to go to the Union at Shete Building, Parel.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

As dire crisis is approaching the Workmen's Assistance Committee that has been formed of the members of the Workers' Deputation Committee has been actively working. Fortunately some money has been collected, but that is principally from other workmen, and their committees. Relief measures are being taken for which a separate Committee has been appointed consisting of Messrs. Jhabvala, Bhatwadekar, Alwe, Munshi and Rele. The Committee began its work since Wednesday last. The Committee has found needy cases to whom help is urgently required to be given.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The Anti-untouchability Conference reassembled this afternoon under the presidency of Sir R. Venkatratnam Naidu. A number of papers dealing with the various aspects of the question of untouchability were read. Most of the papers described the horrors and inequities of the practice of untouchability and declared that untouchability had dealt the greatest blow to Hinduism and was the most reactionary influence on national advancement.

After the reading of papers the Conference passed a number of resolutions urging the total abolition of untouchability, formation of organisations to carry on propaganda, admission of so-called untouchables to all public institutions and Hindu temples and abolition of all restrictions imposed on untouchable classes in the free enjoyment of conveniences intended for general public such as restaurants conducted by railway companies and motor buses. The Conference also condemned the practice followed in certain Churches of totally refusing admission to converts or of segregating them to particular corners of Churches and of making invidious distinctions in the matter of certain religious practices.

The Conference ended with a cosmopolitan dinner at which members of the different communities were present.—A. P.

PACKED COMMISSION.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Gaiety Theatre at 6 p.m. to-day, to protest against the composition of the Currency Commission. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee, Balubhai Desai and P. T. Merchant.

The following is the draft of the main resolution which will be placed before the meeting:—

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its emphatic protest against the composition of the recently appointed Royal Commission on Indian Currency, inasmuch as the said Commission does not represent the interests of India adequately and effectively in accordance with the solemn undertaking given by the Finance Member of the Government of India in the Indian Legislative Assembly last February in that regard:

"And, further, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay whole-heartedly supports the protest made in this behalf by the Assembly on the 25th August last.

"And calls upon the Government of India, in accordance with a suggestion made in the course of the debate on the motion for adjournment in the Assembly on the 25th of August last, to forthwith appoint more Indian members to the said Royal Commission so as to secure effective and adequate representation of the Indian interests thereon and thus allay the public feeling and opinion in the country."

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain, Swarajya Sabha Volunteers writes to say that the volunteers should remain present at the Gaiety Theatre at 5-30 p.m.

PARSI PROTEST AT CURRENCY COMMISSION CONSTITUTION.

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha has sent us the following for publication:—

"The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha reiterates its emphatic protest against the present constitution of the Currency Commission, regards it as defective, disappointing, inefficient and principally pro-Government with one honourable exception, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas. The Sabha fully hopes Bombay will clearly voice the sentiments of the Indian public, will fully support the resolution of the Assembly and will uphold India's self-respect under Mr. Jinnah's leadership."

MR. HOOVER ON RUBBER PRICES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Erie (Pennsylvania).—Mr. Hoover, in a speech, referring to the rubber restriction, warned against the "foreign monopolists" controlling raw materials essential to the American industry, and said that they must expect the United States to retaliate if they "continue the practice of forcing high prices." Mr. Hoover declared that although Government had anti-Trust laws it could easily countenance the creation of combinations to control the prices of copper, cotton and oil. Mr. Hoover said that up to eight months ago the controllers of East Indies rubber uniformly declared that the industry sought only 30 to 35 cents per pound. "Our investigation showed that they earned 25 per cent upon the invested capital at that price. To-day, it is over a dollar per pound, and yet production is restricted. Now it is said that they must recoup the growers' previous losses.—Reuter.

"UNTOUCHABLES' TRIUMPH."

GANDHIJI AT CUTCH MANDVI.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

From our Special Representative).

CUTCH MANDVI, Oct. 31.

An exciting incident marked the proceedings at a public meeting held here yesterday to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting was to be held in a private place (Brahmapuri) belonging to Rigdharji Bawa. Some orthodox Brahmins had protested against the use of this place for a meeting that was to be attended by untouchables also. Rigdharji Bawa had remained firm and told Brahmins to go their way, but he had taken elaborate precautions in order to separate untouchables from the rest.

"UNTOUCHABLES'" LANE.

Not only were there two separate blocks, one for the untouchables and reformers and the other for the orthodox. But there were also two separate entrances, one for the orthodox and the other, a narrow winding dirty lane, for the untouchables and reformers. Gandhiji came to know of this at the eleventh hour, but he decided to attend the meeting and pass through the untouchables' lane. Those responsible for the notices of this meeting said that the reformers and Gandhiji were not expected to pass through the untouchables' lane on their way to the meeting but that the reformers were expected and bound to retire from the meeting through that lane. Gandhiji himself need not, unless he elected of his own accord to do so. Gandhiji said that no self respecting person should accept those conditions. It was insulting to the reformers as also to the untouchables and undignified for the conveners. He, therefore, elected to go through the untouchables' lane accompanied by his companions. This proceeding enraged Rigdharji Bawa, who thought that there was a breach of faith somewhere. He therefore abruptly left the meeting. Meanwhile, Gandhiji had reached the fence that marked the block reserved for the untouchables and reformers and from there he explained the position to the members of the Reception Committee, whom he saw on the other side of the fence. He told them that in the circumstances that had developed no address could be presented, but that if they permitted him to step on to the other side of the fence and occupy the separate rostrum that had been erected in front of the platform he would address the meeting, state the position and disperse it. Members agreed and Gandhiji ascended the rostrum. The noise that had followed the withdrawal of the Bawa and Gandhiji's arrival from behind the fence had subsided and the crowd had begun to listen to Gandhiji in perfect silence, when suddenly there was a noise from a distance. The whole audience rose to its feet and there was heard a cry which was subsequently ascertained to be the orders on behalf of the Bawa for the meeting to disperse. The proceedings adopted was first of all to disperse the Untouchables by a show and waving of sticks.

A TRIUMPH.

As soon as Gandhiji learnt this he began to disperse the meeting himself. Addressing the crowd he said that there was nothing to resent in the orders issued by the Bawa as the place belonged to him and if he felt injured or offended in any way he had perfect right to order the dispersal. The Bawa might, indeed, have chosen a better method of doing it, but, Gandhiji as a Satyagrahi had no business to quarrel with the Bawa's method. He had but to obey the orders and asked people to do likewise in the speediest and quickest manner. He asked the Untouchables also not to resent what had happened, but to recognise that if this was the moment of their trial it was also the moment of triumph if they took the incident as part of the process of purification. They could not resent the action taken by the Bawa if they would appreciate the fact that the latter had acted according to the promptings of his nature and that in his opinion the action of the reformers was a sacrilege.

The meeting then dispersed quietly, but the people of Mandvi were not satisfied with what had taken place. They invited that public meeting on the maidan near the tennis courts so that no body might be driven out and no awkward question would arise as had arisen regarding the Bawa's place. Gandhiji consented to attend any such meeting.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Gaity Theatre to-day, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and effectively in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai and Purshottam Tricumdas will speak at the meeting.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

THE SIKH SITUATION.

MR. THOMPSON AGAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The Sikh situation in the Punjab remains uneasy. The Gurdwara Act has now been on the Statute Book for several months, yet the atmosphere is not favourable to its working. The chief obstacle in the way of the smooth working of the Gurdwara Act is that the Sikh leaders who were put on their trial in connection with the Gurdwara reform and other Akali prisoners have not been released as they are not prepared to give the undertaking which the Government demand of them. The undertaking which the Government think should be a condition precedent to their releasing the undertrial and convict prisoners is regarded absolutely unnecessary, nay somewhat humiliating to the sense of honour of the Sikhs, by the general public as well as the Sikh Community. Some controversy is going on in the local press over the vexed question of the undertaking proposed by the Government but the general trend of opinion is against undertakings and promises and regards a demand for them as impolitic and unstatesmanlike.

THE GUJRANWALA CONFERENCE

The twelfth session of the Punjab Provincial Political Conference which was held in Gujranwala on the 18th and 19th instant was a grand success. It was a gathering representative of the political opinion of the entire province. Sardar Sardul Singh Kavishar, a gentleman of tried patriotism and mature judgment, who had been released from jail after a long imprisonment of five years, was called on by the unanimous vote of the Province to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. The Sardar, who by his selfless work, sufferings and sacrifices has made himself a household name in the Punjab, is held in the esteem of the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs alike and much of the success of the Conference is due to his own personality.

The addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference furnish a very interesting and thought-provoking study and contain many useful suggestions on the vexed questions of Hindu Muslim relations. *Tabligh, Shuddhi*, Gurdwara agitation, Reforms, and Non-Co-operation.

The presence and participation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu considerably added to the success and usefulness of the session and her powerful and eolquent speech on the imperative need of the removal of sectional and communal dissensions in the Punjab must have had a wholesome effect on the minds of the members of the Hindu and Muslim Communities.

MR. THOMPSON.

A little bird has whispered that Mr. J. P. Thompson, the right-hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Martial law regime, is coming back to succeed to Sir John Maynard and the news has caused great stir in the public and the press.

It will take us a long time to forget the tyrannies that were practised on the people during the Martial Law days in name of law and order and as long as the memory of these awful days lingers in the minds of the Punjabees, the names of those responsible for the Martial Law reign of terror cannot be remembered with feelings of friendliness and regard. The public memory though proverbially short is strong enough not to forget lightly the wrongs which were perpetrated on innocent men, women and children and the slightest remembrance of those days disturbs every one's peace of mind.

The news of the probable return of Mr. Thompson to his former scene of activities has not been received here well and the press has entered a strong protest against the proposed appointment. But Mr. Thompson has also got some friends in big circles and Sir Ganga Ram who usually busies himself with his pump and ploughs has come forward to Mr. Thompson's defence. How far the gentleman has succeeded in his object is too much to say; suffice it to note that it has fallen deaf on the ears of all right-thinking people here.

JUSTICE RAOOF.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Raoof retured from the Lahore High Court on the 16th of October 1925 at the ripe age of 60. Several social functions were held in honour of the retiring Judge who had endeared himself to the members of the Bench, the Bar and the litigant public on account of his pain-taking habits, courteous treatment and impartiality.

The appointment of *Kanwar* Dalip Singh Government Advocate, to the High Court Bench has been hailed in the Province, of the Kanwar, though a young man of about 37, has already made a name as a lawyer of sound learning, legal acumen and strong common-sense. *Kanwar* Dalip Singh is the son of Raja Sir Harnam Singh, well known in Simla Society. He is a Christian gentleman of broad views and quiet disposition and does not bear any tinge of communalism and as such is regarded as the fittest person to successfully discharge the duties of his high office.

PRIDE OF BOMBAY.

FREE FROM COMMUNALISM.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. During question time Sir V. A. Dabholkar asked whether Government's attention was drawn to a confidential circular sent by a non-official member of the Council to Indian officers of the Forest Department asking them to furnish information regarding constitution and working of the Forest Department. Sir M. Hayward placed the circular on the table. Sir M. Hayward in reply to Sir V. A. Dabholker's supplementary question said Government servants were prohibited under Rule 17 of Government Servants Conduct Rules from communicating to anyone not specially authorised any information which had come into their possession in course of public duties and the circular in question amounted to direct incitement to officers and subordinates of the Forest Department to commit breaches of that most necessary and salutory rule. Government would lay on the table orders issued in 1922 on the subject. Council members were vested with powers to get information from Government by questions and any information not thus supplied they were precluded from getting directly from subordinate officials. The invitation to officials to supply information through channels which will avoid publicity was particularly objectionable tempting them to resort to underhand methods subversive of high standard of morality required of public services of the State. Sir M. Hayward admitted the letter was written by Mr. W. S. Mukadam, whip of the Swaraj Party.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked whether the letter was not issued with the best intention to obtain information and Sir M. Hayward referred him to Mr. Mukadam.

Mr. Surve continuing his speech on Mr. Bole's bill for reserving seats for backward and depressed classes said Government were mistaken in thinking the backward Hindu community as one class. They were divided and subdivided into many castes and communities. It was not a fact that there were many members at present in the Corporation to represent the backward classes. Kamathis did not belong to Bombay Presidency and they had nothing in common with the other backward classes in Bombay, although the Kamathis were not an advanced community. It was impossible to organise the backward classes who were divided and subdivided into castes. There were vested interests in the Corporation and was it possible to get it to agree to anything like the bill before them?

WAIT FOR 15 YEARS.

Dr. Dadachanji said it was a great constitutional measure and ought not to have been introduced by a private bill. There were various conflicting interests in the city and they had to be consulted and he asked whether members of the backward classes had been consulted by Mr. Bole. The backward classes at present had no education and knew nothing about franchise and vote and the five rupee vote meant universal franchise, which was not introduced in any part of India. He asked Mr. Bole to wait for at least 15 years more before bringing such a bill.

Mr. R. D. Patil said since Sir V. A. Dabholkar had the sweet monopoly of nomination he had avoided the bitter tonic of election. If the backward classes were now to be excluded they would be excluded for ever.

Mr. N. E. Navle said the Corporation was an oligarchic body and the backward classes were unjustly excluded from their just measure of representation.

Mr. S. N. Angadi, supporoing, said Dr. Dadachanji's argument merely supported Mr. Bole's case for backward classes. It was betation to the backwardness that they should cause they were ignorant come into the Corporation even in larger numbers. It was now that these clauses required special representation, for after 15 years it would be an anachronism.

Mr. L. S. Choudhari said it was a fight between the wealthy and the poor and the suppressed classes. Sir V. A. Dabholkar who was accustomed to walk the smooth part of nomination did not like the difficult part of election and to follow the and therefore, did not know the difficulties of these classes.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said Muslims did not ask for communal representation in Bombay because their interests were safe there. He asked the backward classes to organise themselves and he partly supported the bill.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai said before lowering the franchise they must take some care. He supported the bill and asked the backward classes to make every effort to educate themselves.

Mr. Bole, replying to the debate, said Mr. V. A. Dabholkar's speech contained no arguments but the usual bluff to which Sir was accustomed. Even a leopard they said change its spots, but Sir V. A. Dabholkar could never change his views.

Mr. Bole continuing said when he was standing for election as a member of the Corporation Sir V. Dabholkar wrote to him a letter praising his services and asking him to withdraw in favour of another. He would produce the letter before the Council if time were given him. Even Sir V. Dabholkar's brother who belonged to the priestly classes could not get into the Corporation with all his influence and wealth and domineering nature.

The President asked him to confine himself to the question under discussion and not refer to irrelevant matters.

Mr. Bole said Muslems had 23 seats in

(Continued on page 11)

ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION.

EXEMPT POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

CORPORATION'S RECOMMENDATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, in the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

On a motion against advertisements of liquor on Municipal buildings, Mr. B. N. Gamadia, in sympathising with the liquor traffic, said no case was made out that it was ruinous or harmful and wanted statistics thereto. He also said that the country which drank the most, was most advanced and civilized. The Commissioner did not take this view but put forward the question of loss of Municipal revenue. The motion, however, was carried amidst applause.

Another item that raised a heated discussion was in regard to the appointment of an accountant in the Municipal workshop which Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. B. T. Desai strenuously opposed. They alleged that there were defalcations and mismanagement in that particular department.

The House also adopted without opposition Mr. V. A. Desai's proposition recommending Government to remove Municipal electoral disqualifications against persons convicted for political offences involving no moral turpitude.

ELECTORAL AND PROCEDURE RULES.

The thirty second report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation regarding rules for the elections to be made by Corporation by ballot Corporation by ballot was adopted.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation the necessary amendments of the Sections of the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Municipal Executive the power of compelling house-owners to take additional water connection or connections that may be deemed necessary by the Municipal Executive for the use of the tenants.'"

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the matter be sent to the Water Supply Committee.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment which was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

"TILAK BEACH."

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, then moved: "That this Corporation recommends to the public to call the Chowparty sands "Tilak Beach." "

Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said Lokmanya Tilak was revered in all India and his name was living in the hearts of all Indians. It was Lokmanya Tilak who taught the Indian people that Swaraj was their birth right. He (speaker) did not, however, think it necessary to perpetuate Lokmanya's name by this road or that beach.

The proposition was put to the vote and was lost.

POLITICAL OFFENCE AND DISQUALIFICATION.

Mr. V. A. Desai, then moved:—

"That the Governor-in-Council be requested to order that the disqualification arising under Section 16 (b) of the Bombay Municipal Act be removed as against all those persons who have undergone terms of imprisonment for political offence involving no moral turpitude for the purposes of the next Bombay Municipal election, and that the Act be amended as far as Section 16 (b) is concerned, so that a sentence of imprisonment for political offences involving no moral turpitude should not cause any disqualification.'"

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said although the Corporation did not generally indulge in politics, they should emphatically and in clear terms place their views before the Government that disqualification for the entry in the Corporation of Indian patriots who had been to prison for political offences was a disgrace in this century.

The proposition was carried without any opposition.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS ON MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, moved and Mr. M. M. Desai seconded that with reference to the permission given to an English Company dealing in wines and liquors to put up its advertisement on the walls of the Crawford Market, the Commissioner be requested to get the advertisement removed and to see that in future no such advertisements are allowed to be put up on Municipal buildings or properties.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, in opposing the proposition, said the advocates of the prohibition had not supplied the Corporation with figures as to how many persons were ruined by drink. He failed to see why they should not allow honest trade in liquor as the country that drank the most, was the most advanced and civilized in the world. He urged the Corporation not to deprive a large majority of men of their legitimate pleasure and recreation for the sake of a rank cry and humbug of a microscopic minority.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, in supporting the motion, asked Mr. Gamadia to refer to the statistics supplied by temperance societies in regard to the ruin caused by drink.

The Commissioner said a section of the people thought there was no harm or disgrace to drink a little liquor in moderation and occasionally. Another section also thought that smoking was h[illegible] asked the Corporation whether [illegible] ask him also to remove the t[illegible] tisements? He had not bound himself with contracts with the advertisers and he could terminate the same at a month's notice, but he feared, the result would be that the advertisers would remove the advertisements from the Municipal buildings and put on the opposite houses and the Municipality would lose the revenue..

The proposition was put to the vote and was carried.

ANOTHER ASST. ACCOUNTANT.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee then moved a proposition recommending a new post of an Assistant Accountant on a salary of Rs. 300-20-400 being added to the establishment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said during the last six years there was a disastrous waste of public funds and the Sub-Committee had not stated a word in their report as to who was responsible for it except to recommend appointment of an extra accountant. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation lately.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai in seconding the amendment said for the waste of municipal funds he held the Municipal Commissioner responsible as he was the head of the municipal executive.

The Municipal Commissioner said what Messrs .Nariman and Desai said was absolutely undiluted rubbish.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee regretted that this particular question was confused with other questions which had no connection with the matter under consideration. The Standing Committee consulted the Municipal auditors and they recommended the appointment of an accountant. He thought, if they wanted a proper check over defalcations or mismanagement they should have proper accounts and to have proper accounts they should have a qualified accountant. He therefore supported the original proposition.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried the amendment having been negatived.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the president from the Secretary, Indian Sandhurst Committee forwarding a copy of the questionnaire and requesting the Corporation to send the replies before the 15th November.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the Corporation should record the letter and inform the Secretary that the Corporation did not propose to offer any opinion.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

As many members expressed a desire to address the Corporation, on the subject further discussion was postponed.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM

(Continued on page 6.)

how exchange hurts them, and there is no lack of so-called experts coming forward and insisting that Exchange cannot make any difference, because if Japan has an advantage through Exchange in the sale of its goods, it must be at a disadvantage through the same Exhange in the purchase of its cotton and its stores etc., and they, therefore, insist that we must look for the cause of our inability to compete in other directions—e.g., inferior management, the agency system and what not.

Those who advance such arguments fail to see that the cost of cotton and of stores *are not the only elements* in the cost of Japanese piece-goods, and that *there are other elements that make an important difference.* I will now go into these in some detail and take concrete figures for illustration, so that the average man-in-the-street can follow what is really happening to-day as a direct result of depreciated Japanese currency.

On the basis of the actual figures of an Indian mill the equation for a Japanese Mill for one-sift, and two-shift working would be as follows:—

	one-shift	two-shifts (in lacs of Rupees)
1. Cotton & Stores	48	96
2. Power (or Coal)	3	6
3. Labour	13½	27
4. Rent taxes, insurance	2	2
5. Management (superior)	1	1
6. Interest on Debentures	3	3
7. Interest on working capital	6½	13
8. Depreciation	5	10
9. Freight & Charges to Bombay	2	4
10. Mills Profit say	5	5
	89	167
11. Import Duty 11 p.c. (on 89) 10 (on 167)		18
	99	185

The above 185 lacs is the amount, for which this Japanese mill must sell its output in order to get its normal profit. The figures in column 1 are based on actual figures of an Indian Cotton Mill, so that the proportions in which the various items figure in the costs may be more or less as it should be in such a mill. We can safely assume that a Japanese Mill of the same capacity will be capitalised at least at about the same capital cost because it has also to import practically all its machinery. We can also assume that it is prepared to be satisfied with the same reward on its capital viz. 5 lacs. Hence I have taken items 4, 5, 6, and 10 as same for one or two shifts.

Now for our problem. It will be seen that the two-shift working gives a distinct advantage. If the plant gets worn out in half the time, there is no harm done, because we provide twice the depreciation. In fact it may even be a great advantage, because the more rapid scrapping of the existing plant gives more frequent opportunities for installation of such improved types as may have meantime been discovered. Our Indian Mills may very well consider whether it would not be cheaper to scrap the more antiquated part of their present plant and work the rest on two shifts. The availability of electric light and electric [illegible] to my mind, provide very favourable [illegible] at least in Bombay for such an [illegible], and the plant in some of our mills is very antiquated indeed. But this is only by the way.

Let us now convert the above figures into Yen at normal pre-war exchange. We shall only take the second column, because two-shifts is the normal method of working in Japanese mills.

The pre-war parity of the Japanese Yen was 24.60d. gold. Our Rupee was 16d. To-day it is 18d. here while the Yen is only about 20.16d. We have, therefore, three different positions at three different rates to consider

I at pre-war par i.e. 2460/16 i.e. Rs. 153¾ per 100 Yen

II to-day i.e. 2016/18 i.e. Rs. 112 per 100 Yen

III when the Yen returns to par if we are still at 18d. i.e. 2460/18 i.e. Rs. 136 2/3 per 100 Yen.

Converting the costs into Yen on the first basis i.e. say 154 per 100 Yen, we find that it would cost our Japanese Mill in its own Currency Yen 120.37 lacs altogether as follows:—

	equivalent of Rupees (lacs)	Yen (lacs)
1. Cotton & Stores	96	62.43
2. Power	6	3.90
3. Labour	27	17.53
4. Rents Taxes etc.	2	1.29
5. Management (Superior)	1	—.65
6. Interest on Debentures	3	1.95
7. Interest on Working	13	8.44
8. Depreciation	10	6.49
9. Freight & Charges	4	2.60
10. Profit	5	3.25
	167	108.44
11. Import Duty	18	11.93
	185	120.37

Let us assume for simplicity of argument that this Japanese mill sells all its output in India just like the Indian mill. Then the above figures will mean that at the normal Exchange of 154, it must realise Rs. 185 lacs in India to give its Yen 120.37 lacs, and assure it the profit it has figured on viz. Yen 3.25 lacs. *But the depreciation of Japanese Exchange from 154 to 112 enables the Japanese mills to sell the same quantity of goods many lacs of rupees cheaper and still make the same profit* as I shall show in my next article.

(to be continued).

PRIDE OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Corporation and Parsis 20 to a population of only 50,000. The backward classes were asked to join the Sangathan Movement. But how could they? It was said they should be Indians first and everything else after. But that was merely on paper.

Mr. Hidayatulla opposing said he was in sympathy with the backward classes as would be evident from various measures he had brought into the Council and they could not deny he was a great friend of non-Brahmins. But the question was fully discussed in the Corporation and it had opposed it wholly and Government had made it a point of consulting those bodies which were concerned in such matters and ascertain their views before passing legislation. The new Municipal Act was passed only two years ago creating about a lakh of voters out of total population of twelve lakhs and to lower the franchise still more would be taking a leap in the dark. There were five elected and two nominated members in the Corporation belonging to the backward classes. If the Kumathis could send their own representatives why could not Mr. Bole's friends do the same in larger numbers and he did not want to spoil Bombay's good name by introducing communal representation. A larger number of Parsis were sent into the Corporation because they had done valuable work for Bombay which merely showed that Bombay did not care for communalism. If once communalism was introduced other communities would also ask for special representation and he feared that with a population of seven lakhs there was danger of the backward classes monopolising all seats open for election in Bombay and it was impossible to neglect the minorities. The Chairman of the Corporation Standing Committee was an official and the president was a Maratha Kunbi and all this showed that Bombay was working on national lines.

The motion was defeated 13 voting for and 26 against.

COURTS IN SIND.

Sir M. Hayward introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind under the Act. It was proposed to constitute a Chief Court with a chief judge and three or four puisne judges with sufficient prospects to attract experienced men. Criminal procedure would be strengthened by introducing that in force in the High Court. The bill was modelled on the Chief Courts Act of the Punjab and Burma and permitted of admission of advocates, attorneys and pleaders and for the introduction if necessary of a dual system as on the original side of Bombay.

Mr. Noor Mahomed supporting said the bill was acceptable to the peoples of Sind. He hoped time would soon come when it would be possible for Sind, like Behar and Orissa, to have its own Governor. After a few more members had spoken in support the first reading was passed. It was then referred to a select committee for report.

The Hereditary Offices Act was passed to-day.

Mr. Noor Mahomed then introduced his bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. The object was to have an authenticated record of marriages for production in the courts of law. The absence of such records created difficulties whenever a marriage was disputed and facilitated the commission of matrimonial offences or afforded facilities to such offenders to escape the effect of their acts. It would also prevent bogus claims of marriages being set up. In cases of enticing away of married women for adultery, bigamy and other matrimonial suits the fact of legal marriage was most important.

Mr. Choudhari opposing said the Hindu Sabha had opposed the Bill as it would create difficulties in the way of Hindu masses.

Mr. N. E. Navle opposing said the condition of the Sind Hindus was becoming more and more dangerous daily. Many Hindu girls had been forcibly abducted in Sind and under the Bill there would be an end to justice. He thought the Bill was a great obstacle in the way of Hindu backward classes.

Sir V. Dabholkar supporting said in the Major Municipalities Bill at Mr. Surve's suggestion an amendment for registration of marriages was inserted and he could not see why it was objected now. Mr. Bole opposing said the feeling between the two communities was running high in Sind and the Bill would unnecessarily create a friction between them. Mr. Rafiuddin supporting said he was sorry that unnecessary prejudice had been brought into discussion as it was for purposes of legal registration that measure was introduced.

Mr. S. T. Kambli opposing said among the duties of Municipalities the registration of marriages was not one. It was one thing to register births and deaths in small compact municipal areas but to ask local boards to register marriages was imposing a heavy duty on them which it was impossible for them to do satisfactorily.

Mr. Mansuri supported. Mr. S. N. Angadi opposing said Muslims had burkha system and a woman could not naturally go to registration office and it was the husband who would go there and supposing a Hindu girl was kidnapped what were her parents to do and were they to go to wall in such cases. Mr. A. N. Surve said if they had doubts about the utility of the Bill they must give it a fuller consideration in the select committee. They were not there to look to the interests of any particular community or religion and he did not see any danger in the Bill. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola was astonished at the non-Brahmin opposition.

Mr. Navle said Mr. Surve was only the whip and not leader of non-Brahmins. Mr. Kamli occupying that position. Mr. Rahimtoola said if the situation in Sind was really serious then why had not the non-Brahmins moved an adjournment of the House to consider that question. Mr. R. G. Pradhan was unable to take up any definite attitude. He thought there was a case for a fuller and careful consideration of it and if was better to circulate the Bill among various bodies and ascertain heir opinion. After Mr. Lawrence's speech the Council was adjourned till to-day.

MR. TAMBE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

C. P. HINDUSTHANI SWARAJ PARTY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 2.

At a meeting of the C.P. Hindustani Swaraj Party held here yesterday resolutions were passed emphatically condemning Mr. Tambe's action contrary to his pledges and the party's programme and calling his action as a flagrant breach of party discipline. It further reaffirmed its previous programme and thought no change in the Swaraj Party's programme necessary under the present political condition. The resolution further requests the Swarajist members in the C. P. Council to obstruct Mr. Tambe at every stage and to oppose every measure put forth by him in the Council.

The last resolution expresses the opinion that instead of accepting Mr. Tambe's resignation he should be expelled from the Party.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party has adjourned its deliberations till this evening when it meets again without coming to any decision yet. Though it is hazardous to make any surmise as to what the Committee will decide. It is absolutely certain that Mr. N. C. Kelkar will move his motion regarding responsive co-operation. It is understood the Committee will finish their deliberations by this evening.

The joint meeting of the C. P. Swarajists was again held this morning, and Seth Govinddas M.L.A., President, C. P. Hindi Swaraj Party, was unanimously adopted as the Party's candidate for the ensuing election to the Council of State It is understood that Messrs. Jamnadas and Behoor Raghvirsing have agreed to withdraw their candidature in favour of Seth Govindas. The Executive Committee, All-India Swaraj Party, which met this morning, has not yet come to decision. Discussion is proceeding.

TELEGRAPHISTS' RESOLVE.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Last night a special general meeting of members of the Indian Telegraph Association was held in accordance with the central committees instructions calling on all centres and branches of the Association throughout India and Burma to determine on the final action to be taken in the event of Government not hearing the prayer of the Association. The meeting ratified the three resolutions passed by the general meeting of the Calcutta centre on the 21st October last. The meeting further resolved unanimously that in the event of their prayer to the Government of India requesting suspension of measures detrimental to the efficiency, prospects and traditions of the service pending the appointment of a special committee of enquiry not being favourably received, the centre was prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate with the central committee in any action they may deem fit to pursue.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The twentieth session of the All-India Licensed Medical Practitioners Association will be held in Rangoon on the 29th and 31st December 1925. Colonel A. Fenton, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Burma, has consented to open the conference. Scientific Exhibition in connection with it will also be held on the same dates.—A. P.

DIFFERENTIAL FREIGHT RATES.

SHOLAPUR MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT TO RAILWAY BOARD.

The following representation has been addressed by the millowners and merchants of Sholapur to the Railway Board re. differential freight rates.—

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 28.

Sholapur is an industrial town with five Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills—most of them very big ones, and an extensive Hand-loom industry. Naturally, therefore there is an extensive trade in piece-goods and yarn with all centres in India especially Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Madras, Amritsar and Bangalore. Sholapur, however, has been subjected to an unusually high rate of freight as compared to other centres. The following is a comparative statement of rates from various centres:—

(1) To Calcutta from Bombay via Jubbulpore, 1333 miles, rate per maund Rs. 1-8-1.

To Calcutta from Bombay via Nagpur, 1223 miles, rate per maund, 1-8-1.

To Calcutta from Sholapur Direct, via Bombay, 1323 miles rate per maund Rs. 4-7-2. To Calcutta from Sholapur via Bombay 1500 miles rate per maund Rs. 3-0-1.

(Provided arrangements can be made to unload and re-load goods at Bombay).

To Calcutta from Madras via Bezwada, 1032 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 1-14-0.

To Calcutta from Madura, 1459 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 1-12-3.

To Calcutta from Ahmedabad via Agra E. B., 1522, rate per maund, Rs. 1-14-0.

To Calcutta from Ahmedabad via Amalner and Nagpur 1522 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 2-9-1.

Note:—Although Sholapur is 1323 miles distant from Calcutta the rate is Rs. 4-7-2 which is fully three times the rate from Calcutta to Bombay both via Jubbulpore and Nagpur the distance being 1333 and 1223 respectively!!!

(2) To Delhi from Bombay, 957 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 2-10-3.

To Delhi from Sholapur, 1058 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 4-0-7.

To Delhi from Madras, 1569 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 4.

To Delhi from Ahmedabad, 537 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 1-12-9.

Note:—Although Sholapur is only some 100 miles more distant than Bombay, which means only 10 per cent. excess the rate from Sholapur is nearly 52 per cent more than the one from Bombay, being Rs. 4-0-7 as against 2-10-3. Further in the case of Madras though it is farther off by nearly 500 miles than Sholapur, the rate charged is—though nominally less than Sholapur.

(3) To Cawnpore from Bombay, 839 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 2-4-2.

To Cawnpore from Sholapur, 941 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 3-11-7.

To Cawnpore from Hubli, 1158 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 3-8-2.

To Cawnpore from Ahmedabad, 1137 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 2-4-10.

Note. Although Sholapur is nearer to Cawnpore by 217 miles than Hubli the rate charged from Sholapur is Rs. 3-11-7 as against Rs. 3-8-2 from Hubli i.e. for a longer distance of 217 miles it has to pay 3 annas and 5 pies less!!!

(4) To Madras from Bombay, 794 miles rate per maund, Re. 1.

To Madras from Sholapur, 511 miles, rate per maund Re. 1-10-7.

To Madras from Ahmedabad, 1158 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 3-3-7.

Note:—Although Bombay is more distant than Sholapur by 283 miles the rate charged from Bombay is only Re. 1. as against Re. 1-10-7 from Sholapur!!!

(5) To Amritsar from Madras via Delhi, 1857 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 4-4-8.

To Amritsar from Sholapur, 1286 miles, rate per maund, Rs. 4-6-2.

To Amritsar from Ahmedabad, rate per maund, Rs. 2-9-1.

Note.—Although Madras is 571 miles more distant the rate charged from Madras is Rs. 4-4-8 as against Rs. 4-6-2 from Sholapur!!!

(6) To Madura from Petlad via Jalarpeth rate per maund, Rs. 3.

The above comparisons give a clear idea about the preferential treatment given to certain centres, and it is not necessary to dilate on the injustice that is being done to the commerce and industry at Sholapur. In these days of hard depression when the Mills and the merchants find it difficult to dispose of their goods even at a loss in most cases—and with no margin whatsoever in others, the acuteness of the depression is more felt when complaints are heard from the merchants about their getting goods at a cheaper freight from Bombay and Madras, etc. When it is borne in mind that Sholapur has a greater number of Mills, is a bigger Industrial Town, and exports a bigger quantity of piecegoods and yarn than either Hubli or Petlad and is charged more than the latter, the inequity of the rate appears quite glaring. In order to show the volume of traffic in piecegoods and yarn, we may mention that the Sholapur Mills and hand-looms manufacture on an average 2,25,000 Maunds of Cloth and 1,31,000 Maunds of Market Yarn every year. The population of the City being over about a lakh and 10 thousand, the consumption in the city itself is negligible, and it is no exaggeration to say that almost the whole of the quantity manufactured is exported out of Sholapur. Besides, the income due to the above to the Railway, the Mills pay a good sum of over Rs. 10,000 for freight on inward traffic. The figures for the last year were as under:—

The Sholapur Mill year ending 31-3-1925, amount Rs. 4,21,377-11.

The Lakshmi Mill, ending, 31-12-1925, amount Rs. 1,43,378.

The Vishnu Mill, year ending 31-12-1925 amount Rs. 1,95,474.

The Narsinggirji Mill year ending 31-12-1925, amount Rs. 2,03,587-11-6.

The Jam Mill, year ending 31-12-1925, amount Rs. 80,190-1.

Total Rs. 10,43 917-7.

We therefore appeal to you to go through the above rates and revise those from Sholapur to all the principal Commercial Centres in India (even those that may not have been mentioned in the above list) in order that the traffic from Sholapur may develop rather than be retarded.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

VEGETABLE GHEE TO BE BANNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

The sale of vegetable ghee in the local market having assumed alarming proportions and there being quite an amount of public feeling in the matter, the local Municipality has instructed its Health Officer to see if considerations of public health demand that restrictions be placed on its sale. It has also asked the Sanitary Committee to consider what steps could be taken to prohibit the sale of this stuff if the Health Officer reports that such action is necessary in the interests of public health.

AN AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

The question whether the Municipality should run an Ayurvedic Dispensary in the city or not having been definitely settled by the reply that it would bear the first six months' cost of such an institution if the Vaidya Sabha which demanded it undertook to run the same but that it would not run one on its own account, it has been arranged to start one such dispensary under private auspices and it was opened on the *Dhanterash* day. It will be in charge of a paid Vaidya who will treat the patients free of any charge and as it is situated in such a central place as the Richie Road it may well be expected to command a wide clientele. The President of the Vaidya Sabha with the help of his friends has secured a private donation sufficiently large to defray the rent of the shop and the pay of the Vaidya and to that extent the financial position of the venture is sound.

BUILDINGS OR SANITATION?

The local District Board has purchased landed property in Bhaddar at the cost of over a lakh of rupees and proposes to build its own offices on them as well as quarters to house members from the District which will cost it a like sum. This step of the District Board has raised the question as to whether its financial position is so sound as to justify this outlay and Mr. J. V. Desai, a leading member of the local bar and one-time leader of all advanced political movements, asks in the course of a letter in a local paper whether the sum could not have been better utilised in advancing education and sanitation in the villages. The question is indeed reasonable particularly when we remember that decent buildings could be had on fairly reasonable rents and it is up to those responsible for the step to show why they could not adopt this latter course.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Ottawa.—The final state of parties is: 116 Conservatives, 103 Liberals, 22 Progressives, 2 Labour and two Independents. It is now certain that Mr. Meighen will not be able to form a Government with a clear majority in the Commons on the main issue of tariff. Probably the Prime Minister Mr. Mackenzie King will await a possible defeat in Parliament and then resign and recommend the new elections to clear up the stalemate.—Reuter.

RIFFIANS' MOVING SPIRIT

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter's Tangier correspondent understands from Arab and French sources that the moving spirit behind the Riffian resistance is an ex-Captain of the Prussian Guard who had joined the French Foreign Legion before the war, and as the result of a scandal became a sergeant and deserted to the Riffians in 1921. Ten German deserters from the Riffs who have surrendered this week complain bitterly against his harshness and declare that he shoots the faint-hearted without slightest compunction. They also add that the Chief of Riffian Artillery is a Serbian ex-Colonel.—Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAW TO PLAINS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The French troops are withdrawing to the plains for the winter in consequence to difficulties of transporting supplies to the hills. —Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Brisbane.—The tension at Bowen, has been intensified. The telegraph service has been interrupted, and if the waterside workers and strikers adopt a belligerent attitude, conflict is possible.—Reuter.

Paris.—In a rugby football match, the Racing Club de France beat Blackheath by 24 points to 8.—Reuter.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day, St. Bartholomew's Hospital lost to Pontypool by twelve points to three.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. James Steel, East India merchant, has been elected Treasurer of British Foreign Bible Society.—Reuter's Special.

Doumergue this morning received King Feisul.—Reuter.

MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE.

"PRIESTS, PARASITES AND PLAGUE."

A further hearing of the Maharaj Libel Case took place before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Friday, the 23rd October, 1925.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was summoned as a witness for the defence, was discharged, as Mr. Patel, Counsel for the defence, did not want him as his witness.

Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee was then called by Mr. Patel and examined as follows:—

The Court: Your name is Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee?—A.: Yes.

Mr. Patel then put the following questions:—

Q.: What are you, Mr. Tairsee?—A.: I am a Bhatia merchant. I am a Vaishnava by birth. I know the accused. He is the editor of the "Pole."

Q.: Do you contribute to the paper?—A.: I sent one article on the 17th October, which was published—only one article.

The Court: What has the contribution to the paper by the witness to do with this case?

Mr. Patel: The witness has contributed referring to the controversy about the "Chhapan Bhhog."

The Court: Did you contribute referring to the ceremony of "Chhapan Bhhog"?—A.: Yes, I contributed an article on the 17th October on "The Priests and Parasites and Plague." (A copy of the "Pole" containing the article in question was shown to the witness (Ex. 1 put in) and put in as Ex. 1.)

Mr. Patel asked:—

Q.: When did you come to know the accused?—A.: He saw me, for the first time, at the end of February or the beginning of March last.

Q.: What did he come to you for?—A.: He came to me, I understand, as he was sent by Mr. D. Lakhmidas, the bookseller, to get some information from me.

The Court: Information about what?—A.: About the two books about Vaishnavas. (The books were shown to, and identified by, the witness.) (These books were put in as exhibits along with the written statement.) (The following is the note of the Court: "The accused came to me and asked me about the 'Vallabh-Kool-Chhal-K-Darpan.'")

The Court—That is one book?

Mr. Patel: Yes, but the copies are two—one in Hindi and the other in Gujarathi.

The Interpreter: The title is the same for both the copies.

The Court: The two copies are written in two languages?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes, one is in Hindi and the other in Gujarathi.

Q.: Who is the author of this book?—A.: Swami Blaktanand.

Q.: Have you read this book?—A.: I have read the Gujarathi copy.

Q.: Did the accused ask you anything about these books?—A.: The accused asked me whether I knew Swami Blaktanand, and whether I could say anything about the contents.

Q.: What was your answer to the accused?—A.: I told him I had met Swami Blaktanand in Bombay and had information about this book from him and had a discussion on the contents of this book with him.

The Court: You had discussed the subject-matter of the book with him?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Did you understand him (the accused) why he wanted to know that?—A.: He told me he was publishing articles on the lives given there, and he wanted to be satisfied about the correctness of the statements made therein.

The Court: The accused wanted to write of the lives of the Maharajahs?—A.: Yes.

The Court: The lives of the Maharajahs as contained in the book?—A.: Yes.

The Court: The accused wanted to know from you whether the contents of the book were correct?—A.: Yes.

The Court: Whether the statements made in that book were correct?—A.: Yes.

The Court: What did you tell him?

Mr. Tairsee: I told him Blaktanand had informed me that he was in touch with the Maharajahs for a number of years.

Mr. Velinkar: I object.

The Court: (To Mr. Tairsee) You told the accused, you say, that you had discussed this matter with Blaktanand?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes.

The Court: Were you satisfied that the statements made by Blaktanand were correct?

Mr. Tairsee: Blaktanand told me he was in touch with these Maharajahs and that he had written this with his personal experience.

Mr. Velinkar: I must object.

The Court: (To the witness) What did you say to the accused?

Mr. Tairsee: I told him what I stated just now. I have no personal knowledge of the lives of these gentlemen. I have no personal knowledge about the correctness of the statements made by Blaktanand in his book. They are Blaktanand's statements, and I have reason to believe that what was said in the book is correct.

Q.: Did that information satisfy the accused?—A.: The accused wanted further information whether it was a fact that I, along with other Bhatias, had made a petition to the Commissioner of Police about that book. I told him that was a fact and that, if he wanted further particulars, he might give me time to look up into old matters.

Q.: Then?—A.: He came to me after a few days, and I showed him a copy of a letter I had written to the Commissioner of Police, along with other Bhatia gentlemen.

Mr. Patel: I call upon the clerk of the Commissioner of Police to produce the original letter.

The Court: Have you summoned him?

Mr. Patel: Yes.

Mr. B. S. Kothare, Sub-Inspector of Police, C. I. D., who was called at this stage, said: "I have not got the original letter written by Mr. Tairsee. I have got only the petition presented by some Bhatia gentlemen (for the suppression of Swami Blaktanand's book)."

Mr. Patel: I call for the petition and correspondence. (Mr. Kothare produces them.)

The Court: (To the witness, Mr. Tairsee) Is the letter signed by you?

Mr. Tairsee: The letter is in my name and in the names of several others. (Correspondence and petition produced by Mr. Kothare were shown to the witness.) This does not contain my letter. This contains a petition by Messrs. Little and Co.

Mr. Patel: I tender the copy of the petition, which is in the copy-book of the witness.

Mr. Velinkar objected to the Press-copy going in.

After some discussion between the Court and Counsel, Mr. Kothare was asked by the Court to go and get the original letter dated 19th September, 1911, from the office of the Commissioner of Police.

The Court: (To the witness) You are the first signatory to the letter?—A.: Yes, mine is the first signature.

The Court: It must be in bold handwriting, covering half the size of the paper. (To Mr. Patel) Do you want only that letter?

Mr. Patel: I want all the correspondence regarding this matter.

The Court: (To the witness) What did you write to the Police Commissioner?

Mr. Tairsee: At the time when the book was out, two Bhatias, whose names I will mention later on, if this question is relevant, wrote to the Commissioner of Police, and D. Lakhmidas was sent for by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, D. Lakhmidas then came and mentioned the matter to me. I took him to Messrs. Raghavayya and Nagindas (Solicitors), and then there was correspondence between the Police Commissioner and D. Lakhmidas, and it was to support Dhunji (D. Lakhmidas) that we sent our petition.

The Court: What did you want?

Mr. Tairsee: We wanted the Commissioner not to favour the vested interests or the Capitalists, who wanted to suppress this book.

The Court: Your letter said what?

Mr. Tairsee: That he should take no action and refer the petitioners to the Court of law to find out whether the book was obscene.

The Court: The first petitioners wanted to suppress the book, and you were against the suppression of the book?—A.: Yes.

The Court: You and others were against the suppression of the book?—A.: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: The point of the letter is this that some people have sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police objecting to the publication of this book, and this witness and other signatories wanted the Commissioner not to stop the publication.

The Court: Witness has said that. It comes to this that the accused had discussed with the witness about the book, the witness wanted to look at the old matter and that the witness told the accused that he had written to the Commissioner of Police asking the Commissioner of Police not to interfere in this matter.

Mr. Velinkar: Yes.

The Court: Do you persist in objecting, Mr. Velinkar?

Mr. Velinkar: For a moment you may have it marked "x."

(The Court's note: "The copy of the petition sent by the witness and other signatories to the Commissioner of Police to go in by consent till the original is forthcoming.")

Mr. Velinkar: I cannot "consent."

The Court: You cannot?

Mr. Velinkar No. (The Court's note: "Mr. Velinkar's objection to stand over.")

The Court: I am satisfied that the copy must go in.

Q.: Did you receive any reply to this petition from the Commissioner?—A.: No.

Q.: Did you see the Commissioner of Police personally?—A.: I met him during my walks at the Hanging Gardens, and I had a talk with him.

Q.: The Court: Who was the Commissioner?

Mr. Tairsee: Mr. Vincent.

The Court: You were not a Non-co-operator at that time?

Mr. Tairsee: No, I had not attained the Town Hall fame then. This was before the Town Hall fame.

J.: That letter besides being signed by you is signed by several Bhatia gentlemen?—A.: Yes, about 20 or 25 persons. Their names are there.

Q.: Did you show him that letter?—A.: Yes.

The Court: Showed to whom?—A.: To the accused.

Q.: Have you any recollection of this "Chhapan Bhhog"?—A.: Yes, Sir.

The Court: Does this ceremony take place every year?

Mr. Patel: No, only, according to the evidence of Mr. Pragji Soorji, whenever a Hindu thinks he can afford it. Under 'Poosht Marg" it is being performed only by the Maharajahs.

Mr. Tairsee: The last "Chhapan Bhhog" ceremony took place on the 29th May of this year.

Q.: Can you describe the ceremony to us?—A.: I never go to the temple, I have no knowledge of the ceremony.

Mr. Patel: Your Worship, on the last occasion, we had it from another witness what this ceremony was. I was asking Mr. Tairsee if he could describe it to your Worship.

The Court: Mr. Tairsee says he knows nothing about it.

Mr. Velinkar: Mr. Tairsee says he never goes to the temple.

Q.: When was this ceremony announced?—A.: About 2 or 3 months previous to May.

Q.: Was there a controversy with regard to this ceremony?—A.: Yes, there was a controversy in vernacular and English papers about it.

The Court: There was?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Did you take part in that controversy?—A.: Yes, Sir.

Q.: How did you happen to take that part?—A.: "Mr. Pole" came to me with the summons issued on his paper, and I said: "I will get you legal help."

Mr. Patel: "Don't say 'Mr. Pole."

Mr. Tairsee: No, Mr. "Pagal."

The Court: He came to you?—A.: Yes, with the summons that was issued upon the 'Pole' at the instance of the Commissioner of Police as the paper was not registered.

The Court: You said: "I will get you legal help"?—A.: Yes, and I wrote to the Commissioner of Police about it.

The Court: That is not the question. The question is how did you happen to take part?

Mr. Tairsee: This is how I got into the controversy. A summons was served on Mr. Pagal, because I understand that some persons had petitioned to the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police found nothing against him, but during the enquiry he found that the paper was not registered. Therefore, a summons was taken out, and Mr. Pagal came to me with the summons, and I wrote to the Commissioner of Police. (The Court's note: "I came to take part in controversy, because the accused came to me with the summons issued against him at the instance of the Commissioner of Police for the non-registration of his paper." I found legal help for him.

Q.: Did you write to the Commissioner of Police?—A.: Yes.

The Court: What about?—A.: About the "Chhapan Bhhog" ceremony.

Q.: Did you get a reply from the Commissioner?—A.: Yes. (Discussion arose as to whether the letter sent by the witness to the Commissioner of Police could be shown to him.)

Mr. Tairsee: I was writing to the Commissioner of Police that the Maharajah was not acting according to the Shastras in performing the ceremony. I also wanted to point out that the ceremony also was not sanctioned by the Shastras. I told the accused that "I will write to the Commissioner of Police, and that after I receive a reply I will show it to you." We did not want to be tyrranised over.

Q.: Did you tell the accused the contents of the letter sent to the Commissioner of Police?—A.: Yes.

The Court: You told him the contents?

Mr. Tairsee: I told him what I was writing to the Commissioner.

Mr. Velinkar: The point is this. There was another prosecution against Pagal.

The Court: You cannot shut out this evidence going to show that the accused discussed the matter to the witness. This witness says that he told the accused what he had written to the Commissioner when the accused went to him for help.

Mr. Velinkar: How is that relevant?

The Court: I will tell you how. The evidence goes to show that before the accused came to write the present articles, he made enquiries. He was influenced by the influence of the influential members of the community. This is how the thing is relevant, because it goes to the question whether he was making 'bona fide' enquiries.

Mr. Velinkar: With great deference, it cannot be relevant with reference to the charge framed against the accused. It is a charge of defamation. Has he made due enquiries?

The Court: The question is whether he himself acted 'bona fide' in the matter or not. You find he is discussing the matter with an influential member of the community. You cannot doubt that Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee would be an influential member?

Mr. Velinkar: I am not so sure about that.

The Court: A member of the community gives evidence to show that the accused was making enquiries.

Mr. Tairsee: I sent the original to the Police Commissioner, and a copy to the "Bombay Chronicle", which was published.

Mr. Velinkar: Then, this is a copy of the copy?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes.

Mr. Patel: I have got a copy of the reply from the Commissioner.

Mr. Velinkar: Take it subject to objection.

(The Court's note: "A copy of the letter written by the witness to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner's reply by consent put in marked Ex. 3.")

Q.: When your petition of 19th September, 1911, was sent to the Commissioner of Police, do you remember whether this book was distributed to anybody in your community?—A.: At that time I had information that.

The Court: You may answer whether this book was distributed among the members of the community?—A.: Yes, these books were sent to all the Bhatias and Maharajahs whose addresses and names could be got hold of.

The Court: By?—A.: By D. Lakhmidas.

Q.: Are you sure they were so distributed?—A.: Yes. D. Lakhmidas had said so. He had informed me that "I sent the book."

The Court: Did you personally hear that the copies were sent?—A.: Yes.

The Court: To your personal knowledge—hearing what D. Lakhmidas told you?

Mr. Tairsee: Yes. (After some discussion the Court made the following note: "I had told D. Lakhmidas to send the copies of Ex. 2—the Gujarathi translation—to the members of the Bhatia community and to the Maharajah. I know of my own knowledge that such copies were received by several members—by a large number of the community. I saw such copies in their possession.")

(To be continued.)

At a meeting of the Behar Provincial Moslem League, it was decided to recommend the name of Dr. Kitchlew for the Presidentship of the All-India Muslim League and to suggest Aligarh as the venue provided the sessions should commence from 30th October. It was also decided to cooperate with Government in giving effect to the Waqf Regulations and suggest improvements therein.

POONA JOTTINGS.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

(BY "FREE LANCE")

Few here have realised the great utility and far-reaching importance of the Reformatory Schools, which is doing most useful work without any fuss or fume. It was an eye-opener to many who could read through its scope at the last prize distribution ceremony. Leaving aside the official glamour attached to such ceremonies any ordinary observer with eyes open could see that thousands and thousands of young men go to the dogs in this country for want of proper care and attention and schooling. The talents displayed by these young convicts was amazing. Of course the achievement was solely due to the personal exertion and care devoted to the Institution by Mr. Kazi, the Superintendent, who practically acted as "pater familias" to the boys. The Director of Public Instruction ungrudgingly acknowledged that the whole phase has changed since Mr. Kazi took over the charge. It proves if proof was necessary that the personal and intimate touch by the head of the Institute is "sine qua non" for its success.

There are about 300 boys in the Institution and if only these three hundred go out in the world at the end of their term as useful citizens, their touch and contact with others of their kind would undoubtedly help to secure more useful and better industrious citizens. It shows how necessary education is for all classes and how the country has wasted its valuable time in not devoting every penny and any energy left to the uplift of its people.

These boys proved their worth in so many different directions that the sight was simply marvellous for contemplation. Whether before the footlight, or as a scholar or in the line of display of prowess, he showed himself quite capable. The Sunskrit, Maharathi, Gujarati and Urdu dialogues were rendered so well that one could not help admiring their memory power. Boys of all classes and creeds mix here so freely and well that one at least does not smell sectarianism there. Their physique on account of the open air play and clean food has improved enormously. The Superintendent by his tact and magnetism makes all boys love one another and they all seem to belong to one family. The benefit thus accruing is reaching the ears of parents of such class and several applications are made for admitting their boys in the Reformatory but I understand "red tape" comes in the way and the order is unless you are a convict and sent there by the order of the Court you cannot be admitted!

I remember one incident some years ago of a Northern India Mahomedan butler who had a small boy who stole his master's buttons and things of that sort. The boy was ordered to go to this Reformatory and the scene the father created in Court was heart-rending. He was pacified with great difficulty and told that the boy is practically sent to another school. It is said that when the boy finished his term the father found him entirely transformed and proved a great help mate to the parent.

The carpentering and painting and other minor works done by the boys at the Institute is excellent and must stand him in good stead in his after life career. The old boys who have left often come for advice and to look round the Institution which has so transformed them.

Such Institutions deserve more attention from Government and no less from the public.

GONDAL EN FETE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

GONDAL, Oct. 29.

Gondal has been 'en fete' these few days. The celebrations in honour of the 61st birthday of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal promise to be unique in the history of the rejoicings of his subjects throughout the State. By the success of his administration for the past 41 years, he has drawn towards him the loyalty and affection of all classes of his subjects, both rich and poor who have organised festivities, musical parties, decorations, fire-works etc., which are of daily occurrence extending over a fortnight.

Special functions are organised from the 3rd to the 6th of November to which the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General, and Princes, Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar have been invited.

The first function was that given by Rajvaid Jivram Kalidas at his bungalow on the 23rd October, when an address enclosed in a gold casket was presented to His Highness the Thakore Saheb.

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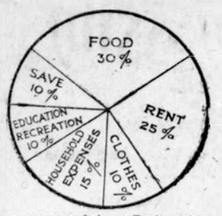

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FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INSURANCE VAGARIES.

"An Insured" (Bombay) points out how some life insurance companies harass the poor and the ignorant by delaying payments on frivolous pretexts and insisting superfluous formalities, and warn such companies that though by such tactics they may gain temporarily they will in the long run cease to be popular.

WANTED LIGHTS AT KHAR.

Mr. M. B. Sawant (Bandra) says that throughout the whole area covering the Khar Scheme utter darkness prevails at night not a single light being provided, and thinks that until the area is properly lighted no one would care to have his home there.

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

"C. R. R." (Dadar) complains that a Sister at the above hospital at Lalbag refused to attend to his sick child on the ground that the hospital was meant for the very poor. He asks if she has been authorised to act so and thinks that the fact of people going long distances to visit the hospital and waiting for hours for their turns would be sufficient proof of their poverty.

THE ARVI RIOT.

Mr. M. T. Jamil (Nagpur) suggests that in view of the unfortunate Hindu-Muslim disturbance at Arvi a local conference should be called at once to enquire into the causes and prevent similar outbreaks in the future.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

"Labour" (Bombay) complains that the present labour leaders do not fully realise the labour point of view, not being working men themselves, that most of them betray patronising spirit and indecision in the face of a crisis. He suggests that as soon as possible labour should be organised and led by itself and requests the present leaders and Congress organisations to help in bringing about this change.

"TREATED AS A STEP CHILD."

"One in the know" (Larkana) thinks that Government treat Sind as a step child and in an instance mentions that in the Sind Division there are no Sub-Registrars at all of the 1st grade and that even in the 2nd grade there are only 3 as against 28 in the Marathi Division.

JAGANNATH SHANKERSETT STATUE.

"A Hindu" protests against the proposal of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Committee to shift the above statue from its present site in Sonapur. He contends that there is a special appropriateness in the present site as the Sonapur Land belonged to the late Mr. Jagannath Shankersett and he not only gave it to the public but persuaded Government to allow that site to be used for cremation by Hindus instead of a distant place like Worli or Sivri.

ONE MORE HOLIDAY.

Mr. Vishwanath Moreshwar (Bombay) requests Government and the Chamber of Commerce to include the 1st day of chaitra, the 1st month of the Hindu calendar, in the list of public holidays as that day is truly the Hindu New Year Day especially to the non-commercial class Hindus.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Mr. P. J. Tidke (Bombay) thinks it is high time that Bombay, following the lead of Nagpur, had a Pentangular Cricket Carnival, the Indian Christian community supplying the fifth team. He is confident that, with a player like Mr. Kanikam of Bangalore popularly known as the Indian Hobbs, with nearly a hundred centuries to his credit and a number of other distinguished cricketers, the Indian Christians can give a good account of themselves in any contest. He requests the Quadrangular Matches Committee to be so kind and just as to consider his suggestion seriously.

TROUBLE AT MATHADHIS CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SONPUR SARAN, Nov. 1.

The Mathadhis' Sammilan surprisingly began business without electing president. Pramahans Ramodarsadhu and, subsequently Swamis Narsingh Das and Darshandas questioned who was presiding over the Sammilan, whereupon a Mahant raised a *lathi* upon Pramahunsji Ramodarsadhu which he caught hold of. Thereupon wrath and sensation prevailed among the large audience, consisting of Sadhus and non-Sadhus. Serious breach of peace was prevented by Pramanasaji who intervened and quieted the audience. Swami Narsinghdas and Darsandas were assaulted. Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" so exasperated the Mahants that they began assaulting and chasing the audience up to the public road. This action of the Mahants has caused great resentment among Sadhus and all Hindus.

"TOC H" CLAYTON.

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Rev. P. B. Clayton founder and first padre of the famous "Toc H" who is now in the last stages of his great world tour arrived at Madras this morning from Colombo.

Rev. Clayton leaves Madras on Sunday night for Calcutta where the work of Toc H he said been growing deep and wide during the last year. It is hoped to open the first house in India at Calcutta, where Rev. Clayton and his colleague Rev. M. P. G. Leonard, padre of Manchester Toc H will remain until after the Armistice Day celebrations. They will visit to Delhi before they sail from Bombay on 28th November. —A. P.

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CURRENCY COMMISSION.

AND INDIAN CHAMBER.

III.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

In my second letter, I have shown clearly

(1) How the "Times" did write to say that there was considerable discontent and dissatisfaction at the personnel of the Commission.

(2) That there was widespread demand for greater Indian representation on the Commission.

(3) That it was wisdom to meet the demand.

(4) And that after three weeks of aforesaid admissions, the "Times" turned turtle, and told its readers on the 27th inst., that "the malcontents are now in the minority"!

(5) I have also shown, how the "Malcontents" of the "Times" have been the makers of Modern India.

For a considerable time past, the Indian Chamber of Bombay has been crying hoarse for Currency and Exchange Reform.

(1) The Chamber's Secretary has sent scores of memorials, letters, wires and reminders to the Government of India.

(2) The Chamber's Committee had various interviews with the Finance Member of the Government of India.

(3) The Chamber held public meetings to protest against the ruinous economic policy of the Government of India.

(4) But all that the Government has done so far is to acknowledge all letters, wires and memorials and generally to ignore their contents! Can the Indian Chamber dispute this fact?

The Chamber's own President, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, has told a representative of the "Times," that "there had been inquiries by as many as five Currency Commissions"! And what have they done, please? They have spent time; collected evidence; drawn sums from the Indian Treasury, and recorded their report against India's best interests! If that was not so, where was the need of appointing five Currency Commissions in seventy years? And has not India been daily drained during the said period? And, now, what is the special charm of this sixth Commission? The Hon. Mr. Sethna says, that "the first five recorded evidence in England and the sixth is to record it in India"! True, quite true. But, Mr. Sethna omits to say, before whom is the evidence to be given? Before a Commission, "nine-tenth of whose members are perfectly pro-Government!" And hence the Report is bound to be pro-Government—i.e., against the best interests of India! And hence, it was that Mr. Jinnah moved the adjournment of the Assembly and carried a Resolution of protest against the constitution of the Commission.

Which responsible Indian can assert, that the Currency Commission is fairly and adequately representative of Indian interests?

(1) Will Sir Purshotamdas say so? No.

(2) Will Mr. Madon or Mr. Lalji Naranji say so? No.

(3) Will Prof. Wadia or his colleagues say so? No.

(4) Will the Committee of the Chamber say so? No.

(5) And what does the Hon. Mr. Sethna, the President of the Chamber, say about it? "Opposition to the Commission was mainly due to the fact, that 'its personnel had not come up to Indian expectations'"!!!

(6) And, pray, what have the citizens of Bombay—some eminent Moderates and Liberals—like Messrs. H. P. Mody, D. G. Dalvi, J. B. Petit, B. J. Desai and M. C. Chagla have to say regarding the Constitution of the Currency Commission? They all regard it as defective and inadequate and defiant of the considered opinion of India and the verdict of the Assembly. Are these gentlemen also Malcontents, please? Will the "Times" please open its lips?

Now, it is perfectly clear, that the Indian Press, Indian publicists, Indian members of the Assembly, Indian Commercial Circles and responsible citizens of Bombay are all raising their voice against the constitution of the Currency Commission. Is the Indian Chamber, for unknown reasons going to dance to the tune of the bureaucracy, or is it going to join its forces with its best champions in the Assembly and in this city? Need I remind the Chamber that it is the Nationalists in the Assembly, that have always supported its demand? It is the Nationalists, that have fought tooth and nail against the continuance of the Excise Duty. It is the Nationalists, that have fought against the ruinous Exchange and Currency policy of the Government. And even on the present occasion, it is the Nationalists in the Assembly that have condemned the misconstituted Currency Commission. Is the Chamber going to support them or fail them, for unknown reasons? Dame Rumour has whispered many things in my ears, and there are scraps of news collected from Bori Bunder, Elphinstone Circle, Bank Street, and Bank steps,—no less from Hornby Road—but I reserve these in the hope, that those concerned will please realize, very calmly and carefully, how interested parties have drawn in the fair name of Sir Purshotamdas, and have thus clouded the issue, and done their best to persuade and press and even coerce a good few to accept the Currency Commission as it is constituted at present! But let my countrymen read those letters carefully and realize, who the wire-pullers are, and what their game is. We have no opposition against Sir Purshotamdas, as mischief makers try to make out. Our opposition is against the bureaucracy, against its defiance of the Assembly resolution, against its utter disregard of India's demand and interests. Let Bombay say emphatically on Tuesday, that the Currency Commission, without adequate Indian representation is unacceptable to India. Can the Chamber dispute that fact and go counter to the Assembly? No, I hope not.

DR. PARANJPYE AT BANGALORE.

ENGLISH AS INDIA'S LINGUA FRANCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who advocated a course of compulsory military training, is explaining his ideas to Mysoreans during the last few days. In a special interview with the members of the Prabudha Bhasa Sangha, the doctor was emphatic that military training would make the students more efficient and disciplined. "A time may come", he said, when wars will have to be fought in our own territories. This training will enable the nation to raise an army at short notice. When we get Swarajya we must be prepared to defend ourselves and our independence and to use every ounce of energy for that purpose. An invader would think twice before invading a country inhabited by martial spirited men. Our mentality itself has so changed that we cannot imagine fighting an enemy. It is not our own fault. The British Government is persistently trying to keep us away from arms. Asked, whether the trained men may not be misused, he thought the Government would not even think of using them. Even Auxiliary and Territorial forces would not be used for quelling riots without the leave of the Council. The doctor specially wanted the unjustified feeling that the training would handicap education to be removed and set aside. Educated people had to set an example and lead.

POSITION OF VERNACULARS.

Touching the question of the position of vernaculars as medium of instruction, he thought the present condition was not opportune for such a change. He is against Hindi being made a common language, he said: It is most absurd from my standpoint and ultra-nationalistic. The English language has been our unifying factor, not even a common religion could achieve it. We cannot let go our hold on English, which has become the world's common language. Moreover, Hindi does not possess any vast literature and is not cultural. Provincial jealousies would not allow another language to be introduced. It would be more beneficial to learn either French or Germany.

ECONOMIC SALVATION.

Q.—Does the economic salvation of India consist in enabling the country to stand the world's competition or in the peace and contentment of the country so that it may be self-sufficient and self-efficient?

A.—It would be impossible for India to go back to old ways. She would not be allowed to do so and let alone. India must form a part of the world, which is becoming narrower, and try to rival other industrial nations. Cottage industries cannot compete with machinery, and India must become industrialised, if she wants to live.

Q.—Does the Charka lead to the economic salvation of India?

A.—Most emphatically not. I have no faith in the Charka, and the change of the Congress franchise has shown it.

The doctor said that unity was absolutely essential for the attainment of Swaraj. They must work hand in hand, which could only be done by educating the masses.

Dr. Paranjpye was strongly against making legislation for prohibiting cow slaughter. Religion should not be mixed up with politics. The Congress had committed the deadliest blunder by helping the Khilafat movement, and thus set back the clock of progress.

ALL INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

The Secretary, Trustees, A. I. D. M. Fund, publishes the following tenth list of donations (received up to 29th October, 1925):—

Brought forward—already acknowledged, Rs. 47,400-14-0; Behar collections during Mr. Gandhi's visit—through Syt. Rajendra Prasad, Rs. 6,135-9-0; through Satyagrahashram, Rs. 327-0-0 (a Comrade Rs. 5, Syt. Sunderdas Vallabhdas, Karachi, Rs. 101, Gujratis in New Zealand Rs. 221); Messrs. P. Maherally and Co., Rs. 200-0-0; Collections at various railway stations by Mr. Gandhi, Rs. 305-15-6; through Syt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Rs. 10; Collections at Benares and at railway stations by Mr. Gandhi, Rs. 719-1-0; Sitapur collections, Rs. 247-0-0 Ladies' meeting Rs. 155, Sitapur Gujratis Rs. 51, Anonymous through Syt. Shambhu Nath Rs. 41); Syt. Ambavvali Avergal, Mylapore, Madras, Rs. 15-0-0; through Secretary, Andhra P. C. C., Cocanada, Rs. 18-1-0; Syt. S. K. Dharma Raj, Triplicane, Madras, Rs. 15-8-0; Syt. Janki Prasad Varma, Champaran, Rs. 2-0-0; Ballia collections including purse presented to Mr. Gandhi, Rs. 1,633-8-0. Total Rs. 56,429-8-6.

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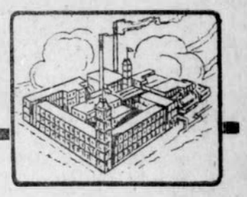

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